RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.,
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

The Bombay Chronicle

RALEIGH
THE ALL-STEEL BICYCLE
PRICES SENT FREE.
Wellington Cycle & Motor Co.
Hornby Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

FOUNDED BY SIR PHEROZE SHAH M. MEHTA IN 1913.

VOL XIV NO. 212 BOMBAY, MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1926. ONE ANNA

SHIPPING

& O. BRITISH INDIA.

(Incorporated in England)

IA & PASSENGERS SERVICE.

. and O. SAILINGS to PLYMOUTH AND NDON CALLING AT MARSEILLES.

All passengers are required to be in possession passports.

...te.	Steamers.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
1926			
...Sept.	KASHMIR ..		8,985
..	DEVANHA ..	MOOLTAN x ..	20,847
..	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
... Oct.	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
..	RAWALPINDI		16,619
..	MALOJAx ..		20,837
..	RANPURA ..		16,585
..	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
... Nov.	KAISAR-i-HIND ..		11,430
3 ..	RAZMAK ..	NALDERAx ..	15,993
20 ..	RANCHI ..		16,650
27 ..	RAZMAK ..	MANTUA* ..	10,902
4 Dec.	RAJPUTANA ..		16,568
11 ..	RAZMAK ..	NARKUNDAx ..	16,227
18 ..	RAWALPINDI		16,619
25 ..	RAZMAK ..	MACEDONIA* ..	11,089
1927			
1 Jan.	RANPURA ..		16,585
8 ..	RAZMAK ..	MOOLTANx ..	20,847
15 ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
22 ..	DELTA ..	MALWA* ..	10,941
29 ..	RANCHI ..		16,650
5 Feb.	RAZMAK ..	MALOJAx ..	20,837
12 ..	RAJPUTANA ..		16,500
19 ..	RAZMAK ..	MOREA* ..	10,918
26 ..	RAWALPINDI		16,619
5 Mar.	CHINA ..	NALDERA x ..	15,993
12 ..	RANPURA ..		16,585
19 ..	RAZMAK†‡ ..		10,602
23 ..	CHINA‖ ..		7,952
26 ..	KAISAR-I-HIND ..		11,430
2 Apr.	NARKUNDA.x		16,227
9 ..	RANCHI ..		16,650
16 ..	RAZMAK† ..		10,602
23 ..	RAJPUTANA.		16,50
30 ..	MOOLTANx ..		20,847
7 May	RAWALPINDI		16,619
14 ..	RAZMAK ..	MALWA† ..	10,941
21 ..	RANPURA ..		16,585
28 ..	RAZMAK ..	MALOJA* ..	20,837

xThrough steamers from Australia have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

* Through steamers from China have limited accommodation for passengers from India.

† Terminates voyage at Marseilles.

‡ First Class Passengers only.

§ Extra Steamer at following reduced rates:—

1st Saloon to London.—£80, £70 and £60
1st Saloon to Marseilles,— £72, £62 and £36
2nd Saloon to London.— £54 and £52.
2nd Saloon to Marseilles — £50 and £48.

The difference in Passage Rates is according to the position of the Cabins.

Very special berthing arrangements have been made to ensure the comfort of Passengers proceeding by the "China."

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

Bombay to Port Said and Plymouth.

Date about	Steamers.	Tons
1926		
4th Nov.	MANORA ..	7,888
25th ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
16th Dec.	MANELA ..	8,303
1927		
10th March	DUMANA ..	8,427
31st ..	MANDALA ..	8,246
21st April	MARGHA ...	8 258

P. & O. SAILINGS TO COLOMBO, STRAITS CHINA, JAPAN and AUSTRALIA.

1926		
9th Sept.	ALIPORE* ..	Straits, China & Japan.
12th Oct.	DEVANHA ..	China & Japan
14th ..	NARKUNDA ..	Australia
26th ..	NELLORE ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	CATHAY ..	For Australia.
23rd Nov.	NYANZA ..	Straits, China & Japan.
	connecting at Colombo with	
	COMORIN ..	For Australia.
21st Dec.	DEVANHA ..	Straits, China & Japan
	connecting at Colombo with	
	MOLDAVIA ..	For Australia

* Cargo steamers. Do not call at Colombo.

BRITISH INDIA SAILINGS.

TO AFRICA, KARACHI, PERSIAN GULF, TUTICORIN, COLOMBO, MADRAS, CALCUTTA & RANGOON.

1926		
8th Sept.	BARPETA ..	Busreh via Karachi & P. Gulf.
10th ..	VARELA ..	Busreh via Karachi
15th ..	KAHAGOLA.	East & S. Africa.

Weather permitting the fair weather sailings to Karachi via Kathiawar ports will be resumed in September commencing with the "Chakla" on Saturday the 11th September and the "Vita" on the 13th idem, and thereafter on every Saturday and Monday during the fair weather season.

Local passengers for Karachi can only proceed by the Friday sailings when accommodation is not required for passengers ex the P. and O Mail steamer or through passengers to Busrah.

Terms and Rates of freights and Passage may be arranged with

MACKINNON MACKENZIE & CO
Pallard Road Fort, Bombay.

SHIPPING

N Y. K. LINE

SINGAPORE CHINA & JAPAN

Steamers.	Tons.	Arrive.	Leave
*AWA MARU	6028	2 Sept.	12 Sept.
TOKUSHIMA M.	5976	18 Sept.	2 Oct.
*SADO MARU	5898	29 Sept.	13 Oct.
PENANG MARU	5214	19 Oct.	12 Nov.
*TAMBA MARU	5845	29 Oct.	13 Nov.

* Passenger Steamers.

NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA.

Canada Building, Hornby Road, Bombay.
'Phone No. 20279. Telegrams: "Yusen."

THE SCINDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

FORTNIGHTLY SERVICES BETWEEN

1. Rangoon, Bombay, Karachi, via Malabar,
2. Rangoon, Madras, Colombo.
3. Calcutta and Karachi via Cast Ports.
4. Rangoon, Calcutta, according in demand.

For freights and other particulars apply to:—
Messrs. NAROTTAM MORARJEE & CO.,
Agents.
Ballard Estate, BOMBAY

BANKING

Punjab National Bank, Limited.

ESTABLISHED 1895.

Capital Authorised	1,00,00,000
Capital Issued	50,00,000
Capital Subscribed	50,00,000
Reserve Fund	24,24,359/13/1

HEAD OFFICE: LAHORE.

Abohar	Hoshiarpur	Multan City
Allahabad	Hyderabad (Sind)	Montgomery
Amritsar	Jullundur	Okara (Dist. Montgomery)
Ambala City	Jarranwala	Peshawar City
Ambala Cant.	Jammu	Peshawar Cant.
Bombay	Jhelum City	Patiala
Cawnpore	Karachi	Quetta
Calcutta	Kasur	Rawalpindi
Delhi	Lahore City	Sangla Hill
D. I. Khan	Jhang (Maghiana)	Sargodha
Ferozepore	Lyallapur	Sialkot City
Gujranwalla	Ludhiana	Simla
Gojra	Meerut City	Srinagar
Hafizabad		

LONDON AGENTS:—
THE MIDLAND BANK LTD.
AMERICAN AGENTS:—
THE AMERICAN EXCHANGE PACIFIC NATIONAL BANK, LTD.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are opened and interest allowed at 3 per cent. from January to June and 2½ per cent. from July to December, at Bombay on a minimum daily balance of Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for 12 months and shorter periods at rates of Interest which can be ascertained on application

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS:—Sums as low as Rs. 10 received and interest allowed at 4½ per cent. per annum.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS and CASH CREDITS:—The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved securities.

CHEQUES, HUNDIS, BILLS etc., of outstations are bought, collected and discounted.

For other particulars and rules of business apply to—

SHIVA DATTA,
Manager.

Sassoon House,
Churchgate Street, Bombay.

Income-Tax & Super-Tax

Statutory Statement of Account prepared Audit of Books of Firms UNDERTAKEN

B. L. THOSAR PUBLIC ACCOUNTANT

496-497, Kalbadevi Road, BOMPAY.
Tel. No. 22397.

BANKING

Imperial Bank of India

Constituted under the Imperial Bank of India Act, 1920.

BANKERS TO THE GOVERNMENT OF INDIA.

AUTHORIZED CAPITAL Rs. 11,25,00,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... ,, 5,62,50,000
RESERVE FUND ..... ,, 4,92,50,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS ..... ,, 5,62,50,000

LOCAL HEAD OFFICES:
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras.

LOCAL BRANCHES:
Byculla Branch—Opposite Parsi Statue.
Mandvi Branch—Abdul Rehman Street.
Sandhurst Road Branch—Junction of Sandhurst and Charni Roads.

LONDON OFFICE—22, Old Broad Street, London, E. C. 2.

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT INDIA AND BURMA.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS—Opened free of charge.

FIXED DEPOSITS—Received at Interest.

SAVINGS BANK—Deposits received and interest allowed.

GOVERNMENT AND OTHER SECURITIES—Received for Safe Custody, Purchases and Sales effected, Interest and Dividends collected and credited to account or remitted in accordance with instructions.

LOANS AND CASH CREDITS—Granted and approved Mercantile Bills discounted.

Rates, Copies of Rules, Powers of Attorney, etc., may be had on application at any of the Local Head Offices or Branches of the Bank.

THE TRUMPET CALL

Many have SAVED THEIR LIVES by going through our

KAMSHASTRA

OF 150 PAGES

It will bring you to light those Hygienic principles on which depend Health, Wealth and Prosperity.

It is sent FREE of ALL COSTS on writing to—

Atank Nigrah Pharmacy
JAMNAGAR (Kathiawar).

AMRUTANJAN

is the last word in the cure for aches and pains. 25 years of increasing sales prove this fact.

AMRUTANJAN

is the only Indian pain balm used in millions of homes. It certainly

CURES ALL

aches, pains, swelling, sprain, stiff joints, cold, cough, cuts, bruises chilblains, rheumatism, backache and a host of other pain troubles Cost 10 Annas.

Sold Everywhere.

It kills and cures all

ACHES AND PAINS

BUY THE BEST

From its inception——years ago THE KATNI CEMENT Co., adopted the policy of making one grade of cement only.

——the highest that skill and science can produce.

This policy is consistently maintained so that

KATNI "CASTLE" BRAND

PORTLAND CEMENT IS THE BEST TO-DAY.

Guaranteed to be above THE BRITISH STANDARD SPECIFICATION (Revised 1925)

KATNI CEMENT & INDUSTRIAL COMPANY, LD
Agents:
C. MACDONALD & Co.
LAXMI BUILDING, BALLARD ESTATE, BOMBAY.

A.A.S.

Why Portland?

Permanency of building at low first cost is ensured through PORTLAND CEMENT, the most essential building material known to-day.

HOMES, SCHOOLS, BANKS, HOTELS, THEATRES, INDUSTRIAL BUILDINGS last for generations to come are absolutely fire and storm proof IF CONSTRUCTED OF PORTLAND CEMENT.

KATNI CEMENT

makes concrete that is hard, dustless, waterproof, wear resisting

INSURANCE

Western India Life Insurance Co., Ltd.

HEAD OFFICE:—Satara City.

PROGRESS OF THE COMPANY.

Valuation.	Year.	Surplus disclosed.
First	1917	Rs 11,532
Second	1920	Rs 27,737
Third	1923	Rs 1,16,544

No other Company started within 25 years could show equal results at the same age.

Excellent opportunity for reliable energetic men of position and ability to represent the Company.

For agency and other particulars pleas apply to:—

THE MANAGING DIRECTOR,
Satara City.

INSURE

IN

LIGHT OF ASIA INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

WHICH OFFERS

THE BEST POLICY OF INSURANCE

Apply for all particulars to Head Office. 1 Old Post Office St. CALCUTTA.

BOMBAY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

(Established 1908)

A FIRST CLASS INDIAN COMPANY TO INSURE ONE'S LIFE IN.

Please compare our rates and conditions before insuring elsewhere.

S. B. CARDMASTER, Manager,
Apollo Street, Fort, : : . : : : : BOMBAY.

INSURANCE

HINDUSTHAN CO-OPERATIVE INSURANCE SOCIETY, LTD., (Calcutta.)

ASSETS .. .. .. Exceed Rs. 80,00,000.
NEW BUSINESS (1925-26) Over Rs. 60,00,000.

RESULTS OF 3rd VALUATION—(as at 30-4-'22):—
A reversionary BONUS OF Rs. 75/- per thousand for the quinquennium and a brilliant forecast for the future.

POLICY CONDITIONS: LIBERAL and free from vexatious terms, AUTOMATIC EXTENSION of policies is a speciality.

MANAGEMENT:—DEMOCRATIC under patriotic leaders and successful businessmen without any intermediate vested interest.

PREMIUM RATES:—LOWEST consistent with safety. THE SOCIETY has of late introduced WITHOUT PROFIT TABLES which afford maximum insurance at minimum cost.

It will amply repay the PROSPECTIVE INSURERS to enquire of the "HINDUSTHAN" before they decide where to insure.

Applications for Agencies are invited from gentlemen in a position to influence business.

For further particulars apply to:—

N. DATTA,
Manager,
Bombay Branch.

Commissariat Building, Hornby Road,
BOMBAY.

VULCAN INSURANCE Co., Ltd.

(Incorporated in India.)

Fire, Marine, Motor Car and Workman's Compensation Insurance transacted.

Chairman—Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart.
Chief Agents—Messrs. Currimbhoy Ebrahim & Son, Ltd.
Head Office—Jehangir Wadia Building, Esplanade Road, Fort, BOMBAY.

RELIABLE AGENTS WANTED IN UNREPRESENTED DISTRICTS.

CLASSIFIED ADVTS.

Readers' Private Short Advertisements are inserted in these columns at the following rates:—

HALF ANNA

PER WORD

CASH MUST ACCOMPANY ORDER.

The full name and address of the advertiser is required, not necessarily for publication.

Advertisers who do not wish their names and addresses published will be given a Box number. The words: Apply Box No.—— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle," to be paid for.

Replies to advertisements cannot be forwarded, but can be obtained at the office on production of the voucher.

Answers to advertisements should be addressed as follows:—Box Number— Advertisement Department, "Bombay Chronicle" office, Bombay.

Unclaimed replies to advertisements are destroyed after one month.

SITUATIONS VACANT.

WANTED—AGENTS and CANVASSERS on pay and liberal terms for a very old Life Office. Please apply Post Box 571.
A R2708

WANTED—LOCAL AGENTS in every town for piece-goods, for terms apply H. R. GABISSAN & CO., Ludhiana, with anna stamp.
A R3652A

WANTED.—STUDENTS to learn Typewriting at moderate Fee. CROWN TYPEWRITER CO., Churchgate Street.
A R3698

WANTED—ENGINEERS and SALESMEN in every district to sell Machinery on Commission. Apply in detail M. H. DINSHAW & CO., Apollo Street, Bombay.
A R3692

WANTED—Four CLERKS knowing English and Hindi well, salary Rs. 75 to 100. See personally Mr. MAHADEO PRASAD, c/o Bell and Co., Ltd., Dhobi Talao, Bombay 2.
A

WANTED.—About 100 Men; Remuneration of about Rs. 50 per month according to Merits; See personally, Messrs. DOLATRAM KASHIRAM & CO., Rawal Building, Lamington Road, Bombay, between 8 to 12 a.m., on working days.
A R3699

WANTED—An experienced GRADUATE (S.T.C.D.) as Head Master. Gujarati preferred. Apply with testimonials stating terms and qualifications to THE SECRETARY, Indian School Committee, Jinja, Uganda.
A R3370

WANTED—WHOLESALE DEALERS and AGENTS for Buttons. Samples for 1/8, refundable on disapproval. YOUNGMAN & CO., 58, Patlakhan Lane, DACCA.
A R3633

WANTED—A COMPETENT WEAVING MASTER with experience of heavy Sizing. Only those who have been in full charge of a good Mill need apply with testimonials and stating terms—Box No. 1802, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A 27279

WANTED—An experienced CUTTER for a well-established Gents' Tailoring Firm in Simla/Delhi. Anglo-Indian or Indian preferred. Apply with full particulars of previous experience and copies of testimonials, and stating terms expected to Box No. 1800, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
A R2713

WANTED—A FIRST CLASS or SECOND CLASS well-qualified and experienced MECHANICAL ENGINEER, who has got full knowledge in mechanical line, steam engines, oil engines and gas engines. Apply with testimonials with the minimum salary expected stating the previous experience and service. BRAMHAPPA TAVANAPPANAVAR OIL MILLS, DAVANGERE, M. S. M. Rly.
A R3718

SITUATIONS WANTED.

GRADUATE at Byculla WANTS TUITION or PART-TIME WORK. Apply Box No. 1803, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3714

A well qualified ACCOUNTANT and SECRETARY open to wholetime or spare time ENGAGEMENT in outside or Bombay. Apply to Box No. 1797, Advt. Dept. "Bombay Chronicle."
B R3707

EDUCATIONAL.

THE KALBADEVI SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION. Established 1898. The most oldest and successful Institution of nearly 28 years. Recognised by the Director of Public Instruction. Testimonials from Member of Parliament and other Europeans, etc., etc. Bonafide Press and other opinions. Shorthand, Typewriting, special Shorthand Speed Classes, Book-Keeping and Accountancy, and all other Commercial Subjects—Tuition imparted by long experienced, certified and efficient Teachers. Excellent Results every year. Special arrangement for ladies. —Managing Proprietor GOPALDAS LALDAS, Princess Street Corner, Kalbadevi Road, BOMBAY.

FOR rapid and thorough training in Shorthand, Typewriting, Book-Keeping and Accountancy join immediately the POPULAR SHORTHAND AND TYPEWRITING INSTITUTION, Darya Mahal, opposite Thakkar Bros, near Bhuleshwar Fire Brigade, Kalkadevi Road, Bombay, Managing Proprietor B. B. RELE, B.A., LL.B. Concession given to poor and the unemployed. Special arrangements for ladies. Our Typewriters are new.

ACCOUNTANCY DIPLOMA courses by post, Tuition free. Exam. in December. Apply prospectus. C. C. EDUCATION, P. O. Junnar, POONA.
M R3593

FINANCIAL.

WANTED—LOAN of Rs. 1,500 only on Promissory at 9 per cent. for one year's time, payable by monthly instalments. Required for additional equipment of school seven years' standing. Apply Box No. 1801, Advt. Dept., "Bombay Chronicle."
R 27204

WANTED—A FINANCIAL PARTNER with Rupees 4,000 for a very paying business, 33 per cent. profit guaranteed. For full particulars and terms please communicate with THE MANAGER, The Kherli Malakhera Motor Transport Co., Lachmangarh (Alwar).
R R3716

PROFESSION.

GOLDEN OPPORTUNITY.—Try my treatment, all diseases, medicine charge after effect. VAIDYA JAYANTILAL AMBASHANKER, Patka Mansion, Bhendy Bazar, Bombay. R3656

CONSULT for all problems regarding FORTUNE. Prof. N. PURUSHOTTAM, Fortune Reader and Evil Counteracter, Kathari Mansion, opposite General Post Office, Mint Road, Fort, Bombay. Attendance 9 a.m. to 7 p.m.

LOST AND FOUND,

LOST. Policies Nos. 165351. 165352 and 165353, dated 6th August, 1919, for Rs. 5,000/- each granted by the Phoenix Assurance Co., LTD., Life Branch, Calcutta on the life of Jaikrishna Nagardas Varma. Will any person having information regarding the said Policies, kindly communicate with the Branch Manager, Phoenix Assurance Company, Ltd., 28, Dalhousie Square, CALCUTTA.
P. B. R 3564

MACHINERY, TOOLS ETC.

FOR SALE—A copyright of making Thread and Silk Mantles of gas light and petrol lanterns, with its two new handy machines and medicine of making 3,000 mantles. The buyers may ask for the sample and express their prices of this copyright by the following address up to 1st October, 1926, MHD. MUNIRUDDIN, Gas-light Merchant, Charminar, Hyderabad Deccan.
K R3717

PHOTOGRAPHY.

PHOTOGRAPHS.

Photographs of general interest are invited from readers from all parts of India for publication in "The Chronicle." Preference will be given to topical photographs on subjects of political, general, engineering, scientific or other interest. Accepted photographs will be paid for on publication, at usual rates.

The Editor undertakes no responsibility for the return of unaccepted photographs, but every endeavour will be made to return rejected photographs, accompanied by stamped addressed envelopes. All photographs must be sent to the

EDITOR,
"Bombay Chronicle"
dows Street. For Bombay.

TRADE ANNOUNCEMENTS

WANTED.—Agency of an Insurance House, who can cover native craft risks. Those interested apply to MR. P. C. XAVIER, Timber Merchant, Cochin.
T R3665

EXAMINATIONS.—Lose all their terrors for regular users of LEMON CREAM, the wonderful brain cooler and hair tonic sold by POPULAR PHARMACY, Grant Road, and other chemists.
T R3697

THE DACCA TRADING CORPORATION, Established 1921, Dacca.—Extensive House for Dacca Buttons Samples Rs. 2 on inspection.
T R3685

SPORTS

LURE OF RACING—Rs. 5, simple and competent giving finest results in Poona Meetings, HOME OF PALMISTRY, Zavabawadi, Thakurdwar.
S 3668

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GOVERNMENT ANNOUNCEMENTS, Legal and Public Notifications are published in these columns at the following rates :—

	Per Column Inch per Insertion.
1st Insertion	Rs. 7-8-0
2nd Insertion	Rs. 5-8-0
3rd Insertion	Rs. 4-8-0
4th and Subsequent Insertions	Rs. 3-8-0

Mofussil advertisers are requested to send remittance in advance and state clearly, whether they wish to insert their advertisements in these columns or in the classified short advertisement columns.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY.

5% LOAN OF RS. 13,00,000.

AHMEDABAD MUNICIPALITY'S 6 1/2 per cent. Water Works and Drainage Extension Loan of Rs. 45 1/2 lacs sanctioned by Government of India in their resolution No. 62, dated 30th May, 1923, printed in the preamble of the Bombay Government's resolution No. 2441, dated 6th June, 1923.

Fifth and Sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all at 5 per cent.

The Government of India, having accorded their sanction to the raising of the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each in the year 1926-27 under their resolution No. 87 Log, dated 8th August, 1925, Department of Education, Health and Lands, and having further accorded their sanction to the reduction in the rate of interest from 6 1/2 per cent. to 5 per cent., the Ahmedabad Municipality proposes to raise the fifth and sixth instalments of Rs. 6,50,000 each i.e. Rs. 13,00,000 in all this year at the rate of 5 per cent. on 1st October, 1926. Sealed tenders to be addressed to the CHIEF OFFICER, Ahmedabad Municipality and superscribed 'Tenders for 13 lacs Loan at 5 per cent. are invited so as to reach the Chief Officer not later than 4 p.m. (S.T.) on SATURDAY. 25th of September, 1926.

Forms of applications for tenders and detailed notification can be had on application to the CHIEF ACCOUNTANT, Ahmedabad Municipality.

VALLABBHAI J. PATEL,
President
Ahmedabad Municipality.
Municipal Office,
13th August, 1926.
27198

NOTICE.

IN THE MATTER OF THE INDIAN COMPANIES' ACT VII OF 1913
and
IN THE MATTER OF THE ALL-INDIA UNITED INSURANCE CO., LTD.
(In Voluntary Liquidation.)

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the SECOND DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 1/8 (Rupee One and annas Eight) per share on the shares of Rs. 50, each of the old issue, on which Rs. 10 per share are paid up and the FIRST DIVIDEND at the rate of Rs. 1/8 (Rupee One and annas Eight) per share, on the shares of Rs. 50, each of the new issue, on which Rs. 5 per share are paid up, have been declared, and the same will be paid at the office of the Liquidators at 113, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay, on and after the 15th day of September, 1926, between the hours of 12 noon and 3 p.m. (S. T.) on Week Days and between 12 noon and 1 p.m. (S. T.) on SATURDAYS (Sundays and Holidays excepted), on the production of the D/Warrants, which are already posted to the Shareholders at their registered addresses, duly completed along with the Share Certificates in original.

Dated this 4th September, 1926.
N. M. RAJI,
For Self and Co-Liquidators.
27276

PUBLIC NOTICES.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

CONSEQUENT on 8th and 9th September, 1926, being Holidays, a 1st class bogie carriage will as usual, be attached to Delhi Express, leaving Victoria Terminus at 21 o'Clock on TUESDAY, the 7th instant, for the convenience of Golfers and others, for Nasik, returning by 2 Up Mail leaving Nasik Road at 2/24 on Friday morning, the 10th instant, for Bombay.

Passengers can stay in the carriage in the same way as during the Week-Ends.

H. G. KEILY,
Ag. Chief Transportation Superintendent.
Bombay, 2nd September, 1926.
27263

NOTICE.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the following posts at the Bahauddin College, Junagadh:—

(1) A PROFESSORSHIP of HISTORY and ECONOMICS

and

(2) A PROFESSORSHIP of MATHEMATICS.

Both posts are permanent and the service pensionable, but appointments will be made in the first instance, on one year's probation. The salary will be Rs. 150 rising to Rs. 200 per month by an annual increment of Rs. 15. Applications enclosing copies of testimonials and stating age, academic qualifications and teaching experience should be addressed to the PRINCIPAL, Bahauddin College, and reach Junagadh on or before the 15th of September, 1926.

SHEICK MAHAMAD,
Dewan, Junagadh State.
22nd August, 1926.
27218

TENDERS.

MARKET AT WORLI CHAWLS.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the stalls in the Development Directorate Market at Worli for a period of 6 months commencing the 1st October 1926. The stalls are in 3 sections, viz. Mutton, Fish and Vegetable and tenders may be for single or groups of stalls. The Deputy Director reserves the right to reject any or all of the tenders, and to allot the stalls. One-tenth of the value of the tender must be paid with the tender, and successful tenderers will be required to execute an agreement. Tenders must reach the undersigned before the 20th instant. Further particulars may be had from

R. HOGAN,
Special Officer in charge,
Directorate Chawls.
27278 Naigaum.

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 92 of 1924.
DORABJEE ADARJEE SUTERIA ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
BEJONJI ADARJI SUTERIA and others ..... Defendants.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 31st day of March, 1926, the following immoveable property will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on THURSDAY, the 30th day of September, 1926, at the hour of 4.30 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, containing by admeasurement 195 square yards or thereabouts, registered by the Collector of Land Revenue, Bombay, under Collector's Old No. 13, Collector's New No. 4840, Old Survey No. 1440 and New Survey No. 9553 and Cadastral Survey No. 50 of Fort Division, together with the messuage and tenements standing thereon, assessed by the Municipality of Bombay under Ward "A", Ward No. 1060 and Street No. 74, all which premises are situate at and on the West side of Custom House Road, within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and are bounded on or towards the East by the said Custom House Road, on or towards the West and South by the property of Ismail Baig Mahomed and on or towards the North by the property of Heptulla Allibhai and Esufally Allibhai.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PAYNE & Co., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 90, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 16th day of August, 1926.
H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27275

LEGAL NOTICES.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.

ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION.

Suit No. 5017 of 1923.
MADHAVLAL MAKANJI ..... Plaintiff.
vs.
HARILAL JADHAVJI ..... Defendant.

PURSUANT to the Decree Absolute for Sale made in the above Suit and bearing date the 15th day of June, 1925, the following immoveable properties will be sold by Public Auction by the Commissioner of this Honourable Court at his Office in the Court House on TUESDAY, the 7th day of September, 1926, at the hour of 5 o'clock in the afternoon (Standard Time).

PARTICULARS.

All those several pieces or parcels of Khoti and Government lands, situate in the village of Ghatkoper, Taluka Salsette District, in the Registration Sub-District of Kurla, together with all the Kharasha land belonging to the Mortgagor and appertaining to this land and bearing the following numbers and particulars:—

KHOTI LAND.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Acre.	Gunthas.
66	644	5	9		3

GOVERNMENT LAND.

Entry No.	Survey No.	Plot No.	Falni No.	Acre.	Gunthas.
78	57	1	3	0	7 1/2
79	58	1	3	0	8 3/4
80	59	1	3	0	14 1/4
83	62	1	3	0	13 1/4
85	64	1	3	0	2 1/4
87	66	1	1	0	7
90	69	1	3	0	8
92	71	1	3	0	19 1/4

For further particulars and conditions of sale, application should be made at the Office of the said Commissioner or at the Office of Messrs. PANDIA AND CO., Attorneys for the Plaintiff abovenamed, at No. 110, Medows Street, Fort, Bombay.

Dated this 10th day of February, 1926.
(Sd.) H. H. WADIA,
Commissioner.
27272

NOTICE.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that MEMAN VALLY MAHAMAD GUNNY, of Andheri, Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, has contracted to sell, free from all incumbrances whatsoever, to my client, the property described in the Schedule hereunder written.

All persons having or claiming to have any right, title, interest, property, claim and demand whatsoever in, to, upon or in respect of the said piece of land or the buildings and structures thereon or any part thereof, by way of bequest, charge, easement, exchange, gift, inheritance, lease, lien, maintenance, mortgage, possession, purchase, partnership, share, trust, wahiwat, wakf or otherwise howsoever, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at his office in "Vasant Niwas" Building, at Andheri, Bombay Suburban District, within fourteen days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed at the expiry of the said period without reference to any such claim or claims, and the same, if any, will be deemed and considered to have been knowingly waived.

THE SCHEDULE ABOVE REFERRED TO.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground, situate, lying and being at Andheri (in Dawood Baug), Taluka South Salsette, Bombay Suburban District, in the Registration Sub-District of Bandra, containing by admeasurement 734 square yards or thereabouts, formerly entered in the Record of Rights of Andheri as bearing Survey No. 6A, Pot No. 2 (part, area 1 guntha), Pot No. 3 (part, area 3 1/4 gunthas), and Pot No. 10 (part, area 2 gunthas), but now entered in the said Record of Rights and the Collector's Books of Revenue as bearing Non-Agricultural Survey Number 132 of Andheri, (and all which piece of land is bounded as follows: that is, on or towards the North and East by the 20 feet wide passages of roads left open by Ahamad Dawoodbhoy for the use of all the landholders of Dawood Baug, on or towards the South by the property of Radhabai, widow of Keshavrao Harischandra Mantri, and on or towards the West by the property of Pandurang Narayen Mhatre), together with the buildings, messuages, wells, privies and other structures thereon.

Andheri, dated the 6th day of September, 1926.

GAJANAN SADASHIV PATIL,
B.A., LL.B.,
Vakil, High Court.

BLACK HAIR-DYE.

It turns grey hair in 2 minutes of application into Black. No dye is like it and none will give you such satisfaction. R. U. Secretary of H. E. H. Nizam's Government writes from Hyderabad: "We used many hair dyes, Indian and English, but found yours the best of all. Re. 1 As. 4 for 1 box; Rs. 3 As. 4 for 3 boxes. Postage extra. Dr. Bhaishankar J. Vaid, Kasi's Dhabba, Matte's Pole, Ahmedabad City.

LEGAL NOTIC

NOTICE.

IN THE HIGH COURT OF JU
TURE AT MADRAS.

WENLOCKS' PREMISES.
IN THE MATTER OF THE INDI
BITRATION ACT AND IN TH
TER OF THE ARBITRATION
SAMPATHU CHETTY AND C
MANUJAM CHETTY.
C. SAMPATHU CHETTY .....
Versus
C. S. RAMANUJAM CHETTY R

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN
following property will be
Public Auction on the premises by
the order made herein and dated
August, 1926, on SATURDAY,
September, 1926, at 12 o'clock noo

House and ground bearing former
1 and 2/98, Wallajah Road. Tri
Madras and now Nos. 12 and 99,
Corporation extract and 3 and 4/97
extract of Tahsildar of Madras, also
pal Nos. 98, 99 and 99 A. L. Old
Nos. 202, 203 and 201, re-survey No
and 8, containing by admeasureme
grounds and 1905 3/4 square feet or
abouts.

The property is sold free of all m
effecting the same but subject to th
now subsisting and relating to the p
of the premises let out.

Further particulars may be obtain
the title deeds of the property may
pected in my office No. 113, Ar
Street, Madras.
27249 RECEIVER

AUCTION SALES.

BENNETT & CO.

190, APOLLO STREET, FORT.

AUCTION SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTY AT MEMONWADA ROAD.

Under instructions from N. H. Moos, Esq. the Receiver appointed in Suit No. 805 of 1925 (The Central Bank of India, Ltd., vs. Ebrahim Ismail and others) Messrs. Bennett and Co. will, THIS DAY MONDAY, the 6th instant sell by Public Auction at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.) on the premises the following property.

All that piece of fazandari land situate at Memonwada Road together with the messauge, tenements, or dwelling house standing thereon admeasuring about 88 6/9 square yards and bearing Collector's New Survey No. 1313 and assessed by the Municipality under Ward No. 605, Street Nos. 319/21 and bounded on the north by the property of Memon Jamat, on the south by the property of Haji Habib Karim, on the west by the Memonwada Road, on the east by the sweepers' passage and which premises are now in the possession of the purchaser.

For further particulars and conditions of sale, apply to Messrs. J. P. Wallace and Co., Attorneys for the Receiver or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

AUCTION SALE

The MADRAS SALES AND AGENCY CO., Auctioneers, Madras will sell by Public Auction, under instructions from Messrs. Kesoram Cotton Mills, Ltd., Calcutta, the under-noted lands, buildings, machinery, etc. of the Pondicherry Cotton Mills (Societe Anonyme) Pondicherry, in one lot at 12 noon on SATURDAY, the 25th September, 1926, at the Mill premises in Pondicherry to the highest bidder subject however to a reserve price.

The accepted bidder must deposit an amount equal to 25 per cent. of the value of the bid and the balance will have to be paid within a month of the auction. Delivery of the property will be given on payment of the balance.

Private offers will be received by Messrs. Kesoram Cotton Mills, 137, Canning St., Calcutta up to 17th September, 1926. The property may be viewed on personal application to the Manager of the Mills.

SCHEDULE OF PROPERTY.

Lands altogether measuring about 11.5 Acres, Mill Building Bungalows, Outhouses, Houses, Gardens etc.

MACHINERY 7600 Warp and Weft Spindles, 2000 Waste Ring Spindles, 242 Calico looms with complete preparatory machinery for spinning and weaving and engines, boilers and workshop machinery. Also stores in stock.

For further particulars please apply either to Messrs. Kesoram Cotton Mills, 137, Canning St., Calcutta or the Auctioneers.

THE MADRAS SALES & AGENCY CO.,
13, Singanna Naick St, Madras.
Tel: "Saleagency".

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GREATEST SUPER SIX REEL ACHIEVEMENT.

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will make you explode with laughter.

You'll get the biggest thrill and biggest laugh you ever had, which is guaranteed to banish all worries.

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Sept. 7th, 8th and 9th these three days show begins at 3-30 P. M.

2nd WEEK! Episodes 5, 6, 7 and 8.

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Full of action, thrills, adventure, daring and Romance.

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COTTON TELEGRAPHIC INFORMATION SERVICE

Est. Under the Guidance of Seth Vrijlal Ranchhordas.)

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NEW YORK FUTURES AND LIVERPOOL quotations from the opening market to closing with time to time fluctuations and our Agents' opinion (Dharana) and other information; are being daily received at this Bureau by special URGENT cables at great expense.

As regards Moffussil clientele, we

(a) Furnish promptly on commission basis whatever information is desired—whether foreign, i.e., about the futures, etc., or local about the Bombay market,

(b) procure foreign cables if special charges are given, and

(c) execute forward transactions and sell ready cotton in Bombay.

For commission rates, special charges, deposit terms and other particulars please write to the MANAGER.

Persons in Bombay who wish to take avail of our effective service, are requested either to write to us, phone up, or see us at our office.

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THE MANAGER,
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Ismail Bldg., Hornby Road Fort, Bombay.
Tel. Add. "COMEALONG".
Tel. Nos. 21788—22064.

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ANANGA PROBHA OIL.

An external liniment of the highest efficacy to bring about rapid and lasting sensation in the most hopeless impotent. Rs. 15 for a Tola.

Rajvaidya Narayanji Keshabji,
(177 B), Harrison Road, Calcutta.

THE WEATHER.

STORM NEAR KARACHI.

HEAVY RAINFALL.

SIMLA, Sept. 5.

The storm near Karachi crossed the coast East of Karachi early this morning, has given heavy rain there and is now weakening. The shallow depression in Bihar and Orissa persists.

Rainfall decreased considerably in Bengal, but increased from the East Punjab to Bihar. There has been an extension of rain in Baluchistan, but the monsoon continues weak in the Peninsula. Rainfall has been nearly general in Chota Nagpur, Bihar the East Punjab, Sind and Central India east and local in Upper iBurma, Bengal, Orissa, East United Provinces, North West Frontier Province, Baluchistan, Gujarat, Central Provinces (proper), Konkan, Madras Deccan and North Madras Coast. A few falls occurred in Lower Burma, Assam, West United Provinces and Mysore.

Chief amounts:—Moulmein one inch, Cherrapunji five, Jessore, Mymensingh and Cuttack one and half, Hazaribagh two, Purnea one, Gaya, Naya and Dumka three, Allahabad four, Mussoorie and Delhi one, Ambala two, Dalhousie, Parachinar and Hyderabad (Sind) one, Karachi six, Bhuj and Jubbulpore one and half and Kurnool one.

Forecast:—Extension of rainfall in Sind and United Provinces.—A. P.

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

The storm in the North-east Arabian Sea now is centred about fifty miles to South of Karachi. It is of moderate intensity and is moving in some north-westerly direction. The shallow depression over Bengal moved westwards to Bihar and Orissa and has caused widespread rain in North-east India and locally heavy rain in Bengal.

The temperature is below normal in North-east India.

Rainfall has been nearly general in Lower Burma, Assam, Bengal, Orissa, Chota Nagpur, Bihar, Punjab, Kumaon Hills, Sind, Gujarat, Central India east, Central Provinces and Konkan and local in Upper Burma, North-West Frontier Provinces, Rajputana East, and Madras Coast North.

A few falls have occurred in United Provinces, West Kashmir, Mysore, Malabar, Madras South-east and Madras Deccan.

The chief amounts are:—Lashio one inch, Maymyo and Shillong three, Dhubri two, Narayanganj, Berhampore and Dinajpur three, Jessore and Bogra two, Balasore one, Cuttack, Chaubasa and Purnea one and a half, Dehru Dun two, Peshawar and Cherat one and a half, Karachi three-quarters, Bnuj one and a half, Dwarka five, Ahmedabad one and a half, Saugor and Pendra one, Jagdalpur one and a half and Cuddapah and Cocanada one.

Forecast:—Increase in Bihar.—A.P.

RAINFALL AT BOMBAY.

Bombay, September 4.

Stations.	24 hours to 8 a.m. of 4th Sept 1926	Total since 1st June 1926.	June 1st to Sept. 4. 1924.	1925.
	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.	In. Ct.
Colaba Point	0 33	60 84	40 57	44 11
Fort ..	0 25	89 05	46 67	49 84
J.J.Hospital	0 58	72 59	47 45	

COLABA OBSERVATORY, BOMBAY.

Summary of Meteorological Observations during 24 hours ending 8 a. m. of 4th September 1926.

Barometer (corrected to 32° F) at 8 a.m. 29.875 inches (.091 above normal).
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day.) 29.718 " (.011 above normal.)
hange of 8 a.m. barometer in past 24 hours. +.128
Temperature (dry bulb) at 8 a.m. 81.1 degrees
" (wet bulb) " 77.1 "
Maximum temperature during 24 hours 84.6 degrees (0.2 below normal).
Minimum temparatnre during 24 hours 78.2 degrees (1.2 above normal.
Relative Humidity at 8 a.m. 83 per cent.
" " at 4 p.m. (previous day) 80 o/o
Direction of wind at 8 a.m S8W
Velocity " " 14 miles per hour
Total movement of wind in 24 hours 200 miles,
Velocity of Maximum gust of wind during 24 hours 32 miles per hour,
Extent of cloud at 8 a.m. (the whole sky cloudy = 10/ 7
Rainfall in 24 hours 0.33 inche
Total rainfall during the month 1.56 ")
" " " year 63.93 "

DAILY WEATHER REPORT

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hrs. on Saturday, the 4th September 1926, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Rawalpindi reports 0.35" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded over the central parts and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual in the east Punjab. Maximum temperature was markedly in defect in most parts.

The United Provinces.—Jhansi reports 0.71" of rain. Skies are moderately clouded. Humidity is in excess in the region of rainfall. Temperature did not differ much from normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Karachi has had 0.69" of rain and Kotah 0.23". Skies are heavily clouded over Sind and moderately clouded over Rajputana. The air is more humid than usual in upper Sind and locally in Rajputana. Temperature was below normal in Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Bhuj has had 1.55" of rain, Dwarka 4.80", Rajkot 0.21", Surat 0.76", Ahmedabad 1.39" and Deesa 0.40". Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is locally in excess in Kathiawar. Maximum temperature was considerably below normal in most parts of Gujarat and Kathiawar.

The Central Provinces.—Jubbulpore has had 0.55" of rain and Saugor 1.00". Skies are heavily clouded over the northern parts and lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The air is more humid than usual near the region of rainfall. Maximum temperature was above normal at Chanda and below normal at Raipur.

The Konkan.—0.33" of rain was recorded at Bombay. Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Both humidity and temperature are normal. Bombay recorded a maximum temperature of 84deg.6 (normal) and a minimum of 78deg.2 (1deg above normal).

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Both humidity and temperature are not far from normal.

General Remarks.—The deep depression now a storm of small extent is centred this morning about 70 miles to the south-east of Karachi and is moving in a north-westerly direction. Rainfall has again been widespread in Gujarat and has also extended into Sind. The monsoon remains generally weak elsewhere. Rain has fallen nearly generally in the west United Provinces, Gujarat and Kathiawar, and locally in Sind, east Rajputana, the Central Provinces, the Konkan, Mysore, the Madras Deccan and on the north Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in the Punjab and Malabar. The only fall of importance which remains to be mentioned is 2.24" at Cuddapah.

Forecast.—Further decrease in Gujarat and increase in lower Sind.

OBSERVATIONS RECORDED AT 8 HRS. ON FRIDAY THE 3RD OF SEPT 1926

STATIONS.	RAINFALL. Past 24 hours.	Total 1st June to date.	Normal 1st June to date	Departure 1st June to date.	Annual Normal
Baluchistan—					
Quetta ..	—	0.25	1.24	—0.99	9.75
Punjab—					
Multan ..	—	2.47	4.68	—2.21	7.20
Rawalpindi ..	0.75	30.27	19.67	10.60	34.77
Lahore ..	—	15.30	12.96	+2.34	19.62
Hissar ..	—	17.28	9.36	+7.92	14.47
Ambala ..	—	24.04	19.61	+4.43	30.49
Delhi ..	..	22.05	18.58	+3.47	26.84
United Provinces—					
Agra ..	0.50	21.59	20.22	+1.37	26.90
Mainpur ..	0.04	22.03	19.30	+2.73	27.07
Jhansi ..	0.03	25.32	27.97	—2.65	36.17
Cawnpore ..	0.81	20.91	26.40	—5.49	35.9[illegible]
Allahabad ..	0.04	17.94	29.13	—11.19	39.0[illegible]
Sind—					
Jacobabad ..	..	2.02	2.08	—0.06	3.6[illegible]
Karachi ..	—	4.25	5.50	—1.25	7.56
Rajputana—					
Bikaner ..	—	9.41	8.31	+1.10	11.7[illegible]
Ajmer ..	0.45	20.44	16.19	+4.25	20.6[illegible]
Jaipur ..	0.20	26.27	18.97	+7.30	24.21
Kotah ..	0.62	22.05	21.93	—0.12	28.23
Mount Abu ..					60.7[illegible]
Kathiawar—					
Bhuj ..	6.70	30.13	11.71	18.42	14.3[illegible]
Dwaraka ..					13.5[illegible]
Veraval ..	0.39	32.94	15.35	17.59	18.8[illegible]
Rajkot ..	0 32	28.18	21.34	+6.84	26 2[illegible]
Bhavnagar ..	0.39	21.38	16.43	+4.95	21.2[illegible]
para ..	—				
Surat ..	0.78	47.78	33.04	14.74	40.5[illegible]
Ahmedabad ..	2.56	39.07	23.71	15.30	28.85
Deesa ..	5.21	28.49	20.40	+8.09	24.70
Central India W.					
Neemuch ..	0.09	35.64	23.00	12.64	29.1[illegible]
Indore ..	0.03	22.11	24.20	—2.09	33.12
CentralProvinces					
Jubbulpore ..	..	32.43	42.97	10.54	55.31
Saugor ..	0.08	36.29	34.93	+1.36	44.95
Hoshangabad ..	0.34	49.49	37.49	12.00	48.83
Khandwa ..	0.52	24.67	21.21	+3.46	29.63
Akola ..	0.02	28.12	21.62	+6.50	31.30
Amraoti ..	0.02	17.45	22.53	—5.08	33.05
Nagpur ..	0.19	38.87	35.60	+2.27	48.97
Chanda ..	0.07	37.34	37.97	—0.63	51.90
Raipur ..	0.12	29.49	38.15	—8.67	50.83
Konkan—					
Bombay ..	0.09	60.51	57.56	+2.95	70.63
Ratnagiri ..	0.17	97.48	83.11	14.37	99.98
Mormugao ..	0.02	78.16	77.85	+0.31	94.95
Karwar ..	0.55	89.54	98.03	—8.49	120.12
Bombay Deccan					
Malegaon ..	...	11.70	12.75	—1.05	22.23
Ahmednagar ..	—	11.59	11.67	—0.08	22.35
Poona ..	..	17.51	15.70	+1.81	27.11
Sholapur ..	—	12.20	14.62	—2.42	28.45
Bijapur ..	—	4.46	8.26	—3.80	20.90
Belgaum ..	0 24	43.80	34.46	+9.34	60.13
Hyderabad—					
Aurangabad ..	—	24.19	17.56	+6.63	27.53
Nizamabad ..	..	26.58	27.22	—0.64	40.08
Indur ..	—				
Hyderabad ..	..	8.16	18.19	10.03	32.27
Malabar—					
Mangalore ..	0.02	89.77	97.75	—7.98	125.68
Calicut ..	0.03	95.27	80.64	14.63	117.16
Cochin ..	..	74.57	64.97	+9.60	114.51
Trivandrum ..	..	24.41	25.29	—0.88	64.51
Ceylon- Colombo ..	..	30.32	16.68	13.64	84.16
MadrasExcluding					
Malabar&Mysore					
Masulipatam ..	0.81	14.93	18.53	—3.60	41.59
Bellary ..	..	3.42	6.40	—2.98	20.51
Cuddapah ..	0.39	16.76	13.25	+3.51	31.23
Madras ..	—	7.74	10.98	—3.24	50.74
Bangalore ..	—	8.39	13.03	—4.64	35.38
Coimbatore ..	—	4.73	4.40	+0.33	22.28
Trichinopoly ..	—	7.22	7.33	—0.11	33.19
gapatam ..	—	1.87	7.23	—5.36	54.79

EXHIBITION OF GIRLS' SCHOOL WORK

TO BE HELD IN POONA

We understand that arrangements are being made to hold an Educational Exhibition of Girls' School Work under the patronage of the Governor of Bombay. The Exhibition will be held at the Council Hall, Poona from 8th to 15th October, Shrimant Saubhagyavati Ranisaheb of Sangli will be the President and Mrs. Lory—wife of the Director of Public Instruction—the Vice-President. Necessary committees have been formed e.g. local committee, finance committee, judging committee general arrangements committee etc. Mr. K G Joshi, Educational Inspector, Central Division, is the chairman of the local committee and Miss R. Navlkar, Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women the Hony. Secretary. Lady Tata is the Chairman of the finance committee which is composed of influential ladies like Mrs. Jalal Shah, Mrs. Mohamad Ali, Mrs. P. Jahangir etc. It is expected the Exhibition will prove very interesting and instructive. Articles from all classes of girls' schols—primary secondary and industrial—and also training institutions for women in the Northern Central, Southern and Bombay Divisions of the Presidency will be exhibited duly classified under the following sections:—needly work, embroidery, knitting, lace making bead work, basket making, toy making, work in any plastic material, etc., best graded schemes (for students under training) geography, history, nature study, penmanship, drawing, and weaving.

It is contemplated to give two or three prizes to the best exhibits under each section. The number and value of the prizes will depend upon the contributions received from the public. The question of female education is most important, particularly in this country and the exhibition of girls' school work should be welcome to all. India has much leeway to make in regard to the education of her daughters Both official and non-official ladies and gentlemen have interested themselves in the work of the exhibition (as may be seen from the formation of the different committees) and it is hoped that the public will help the work by generous donations.

The Exhibition is to me, as stated above, of Girls' School work and special arrangements will be made for visits to the Exhibition by ladies including purdah ladies. It is hoped that all girls and women as also gentlemen in any way interested in education will not miss the opportunity of visiting the Exhibition, thus helping the cause of Women's Education generally.

Any information that may be required can be obtained from Miss R. Navalkar, Lady Superintendent, Training College for Women, and Hony. Secretary of the Exhibition.

HIGH COURT'S DECISION IN "BASUMATI" CASE

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

Mr. Hemendra Prasad Ghose, editor of the "Basumati", a vernacular daily who had been convicted of inciting class hatred and discharged with a warning by the Chief Presidency Magistrate was acquitted to-day by Mr. Justice Chotaner and Mr. Justice Duval who held that the news telegram from Mauritius regarding the Calcutta riots which formed the subject matter of the charge was not maliciously published.—A. P.

C. M. PAREKH'S QUOTATIONS

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Jute:—Albion 470, Alliance 445, Anglo-India 350, Auckland 236, Barnagore 175, Bally 180, Birla 7/12, Belvedere 487, Budge Budge 435, Caledonian 500, Chapdani 146, Clive 35/10, Craig 4/2, Cheviot 255, Dalhousie 386, Delta 485, Empire 49/4, Fort Gloster 775, Fort William 272, Gondalpara 875, Gourepore 675, Hukumchand 11/4, Hooghly 72, Howrah 39/12, Kamarhatty 558, Kankinarrah 448, Kelvin 840, Khardah 430, Kinnison 965, Lansdowne 262, Lawrence 595, Lothian 420 Naihati 425 Nation 28-10; New Central 540 Northbrook 51, Nudea 45 Orient 216, Presidency 7/4, Reliance 63 Soorah 26, Standard 405, Union 535, Waverly 6/4, Hessian 15/1, Jute 65/12.

Cottin:—Agra United 0/10, Dunbar 132, Keshavram Cotton 3/6.

Coal:—Burrakur 19, Katras Jherriah 71, Raneegunge 31,

Miscellaneous:—B B Petroleum 5/4, B. I. Corporation 4/8, B. I. Corporation D. 2/14, Burma Corp. 10/8, I. I. Still 7, Titagar Paper 5/12, Imperial Bank 1470, Imperial Conty. 370.

Remarks—Jute shares quiet. Miscellaneous section remained unchanged. Government Securities were steady. 5 per cent. Bonds (1945-55) 108/6. 6 per cent. Bonds (1931) 108.

STEAMERS COLLIDE IN DENSE FOG

The Northforeland steamer "Volumina" reports that she has collided with a Dutch steamer "Djambi" from Batavia to London on her way to Rotterdam in a dense flog. "Volumina" has been damaged and is ashore near Dover.—Reuter's Special.

KHUDDAMUL HARAMAIN.

The authorities of the Khuddamul Haramain, announce to the Muslim public of the city that enrolment of members to the association has commenced and that volunteers with membership forms and receipts are going round the city enlisting members, the annual fee being only As. 2. The office of Khuddamul Haramain is situated at Patka Manzil, Bhendi Bazar.

It's just that extra touch of quality in

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CIGARETTES

that makes them so popular with every-one

50 for Rs.14 — 10 for 4 annas

Fit in the Morning Fresh all day

"The doctor prescribed Sanatogen and already after a few days I found a great change. Not only my appetite improved but a great and indescribable feeling of cheerfulness came over me."

So wrote a man who had been dragged down by fever and nerves to an "absolute wreck."

"Sanatogen and Sanatogen alone saved his life," wrote a surgeon of the Medical College Hospital, Calcutta, about another patient.

Very significant words these, showing clearly the amazing health-building qualities of Sanatogen.

When your health goes down-hill, when you feel listless, "nervy," or weak, then decide to use Sanatogen, the tonic-food that really revitalizes your whole system, that builds up the nerves and renews the blood, because it infuses into the cells of your body the very elements — phosphorus and albumin — that spell: Strength.

You too can live a healthy life again, rising in the morning refreshed and enjoying the day's work and recreations with youthful energy.

Start taking Sanatogen to-day, then you will be able to feel the happy difference it makes within a few weeks.

At all chemists — At all stores

SANATOGEN

The True Tonic-Food.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL COTTON.

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
September		9.55—.01
October	9.43	9.42—.02
November		9.29—.02
December		9.30—.02
January	9.34	9.33—.01
February		9.33—.01
March	9.38	9.37—.02
April		9.37—.02
May	9.42	9.41—.02
June		9.38—.02
July		9.36—.02
August		9.39—.02
September		9.34—.02
Middling		10.14—.07

Liverpool, Sept. 4.

Sales at Liverpool 4,000 bales.
Sales on Speculation 100 bales.
Sales of East Indian Cotton Nil.

London, Sept. 4.

September 99.55—.01
October 5.43 9.42—.62

EGYPTIAN COTTON.

	To-day's Opening.	To-day's Closing.
September		17.22+.06
October		17.17+.06
November	17.00	17.00+.06
December		16.60+.13
January		16.55+.13
February		16.45+.13
March		16.36+.13
April		16.30+.13
May		16.25+.13
June		16.25+.13
July		16.20+.13
August		16.20+.13
September		16.20+.13
Sakellaridis, F.G.F. Spot		18.05+.10

INDIAN COTTON.

Liverpool, September 4.

	To-day's Closing.
Scinde, Good	6.85+.05
Scinde Fully Good	7.15+.05
Scinde Fine	7.45+.05
Bengal, Good	6.95+.05
Bengal Fully Good	7.25+.05
Bengal Fine	7.55+.05
Oomra, Good	7.70+.05
Oomra Fully Good	8.00+.05
Oomra, Fine	8.30+.05
Broach, Good	8.00+.05
Broach Fully Good	8.46+.05
Broach Fine	8.80+.05

NEW ORLEANS COTTON.

New York, Sept. 4.

Closed on Monday, September 6th.

London, Sept. 4.

Barletta Russo, per 63 lb. 52/ Jan/Feb's shipment Sellers.
Rosario Santa Fe, per 63 lb. 53/ Jan/Feb shipment Sellers.
Quiet but steadier.
Galias, 54 September shipment Sellers
Market: Quiet but steadier.
Wheat, Choice White Karachi, 54/ September shipment Value.
Wheat, Afloat to the United Kingdom 1,865,000 quarters.

LINSEED OIL.

London, Sept. 4.

Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 32/3 Sept/Dec delivery Paid.
Linseed Oil, naked, London, cwt. 32/3 Jan/Apr delivery Paid.

LINSEED.

London, Sept. 4.

Linseed, La Plata, c. i. f. ton. £15-1/2 Sept/Oct. shipment Buyers.
Market: Quiet.
Linseed, Bombay, c. i. f. ton £18-1/8 Sept/Oct and Oct/Nov shipment Sellers.

JAVA SUGAR.LONDON MARKET.

London, Sept. 4.

Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c and f Calcutta,
September, per cwt. 16/4-1/2 Unquoted
Oct/Dec per cwt. 16/9 16/9
Jan/Mar per cwt 17/- 17/-

Java Sugar Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f Bombay,
Jan/Mar, per cwt, 17/1 17/1
Java Sugar, Fine White, Dutch Standard No. 25, c & f. Karachi—
Jan/Mar, per cwt, 17/1.3/4 17/1-3/4

LONDON PRODUCE.

London, Sept. 4.

Cottonseed Bombay £7-1/2 Sept/Oct shipment Buyers.
Castorseed, Bombay £16/0/0 Sept/Oct. shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed, Ferozepore, Usual Bold, ton, £ 21:0:0 Sept/Oct shipment Nominal.
Rapeseed, Toria, ton, £ 19:10:0 Sept/Oct shipment Sellers
Rapeseed, Brown, Cawnpore, £19:0:0 Sept Oct shipment Sellers.
Rapeseed, Yellow Cawnpore, £22:0:0 Sept Oct shipment Nominal.

DON'T BE PUZZLED
INSIST ON HAVING ONLY
S. C. SEAL'S
INK TABLETS
which are brilliant and non-corrosive, cheap and best. Free samples to school-masters and merchants, Blue, Black, Violet and Green with fancy tin box. Each kind 15 annas per gross. Red Re. 1-6 per gross.
AGENTS WANTED.
SARAT CHANDRA SEAL,
15-8, Lakshmi Datt's Lane,
P. O. Bagh Bazar, CALCUTTA.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES

Bombay, Sept. 4.

3 1/2 per cent. Rupee Paper Rs. 77.2

4 per cent. Conversion Loan due 1931.36 Rs. 94

5 per cent. War Loan due 1929|47 Rs. 101/10

5 per cent. Loan due 1935 Rs. 102|12

5 per cent. Loan due 1933 (Tax Free) Rs. 104/5

5 per cent. Loan (Tax Free) due 1945|55 Rs. 108/4.

5 1|2 per cent. War Bonds (Tax Free) due 1928 Rs. 107/4.

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1926 Rs. 100|2

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1927 Rs. 102/4

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1930 Rs. 107/1

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1931 Rs. 108/1

6 per cent. Bonds (Tax Free) due 1932 Rs. 109/1

6 1/2 per cent. Bombay Development Loan (Tax Free) due 1935 Rs. 113.10.

4 per cent. Port Trust due 1974 Rs. 86.4.
4 per cent Municipal due 1974 Rs. 85.

4 per cent. Improvement Trust due 1974 Rs. 85.

6 per cent. Bombay Municipal due 1954 Rs. 112|8

6 per cent. Municipal due 1929|49 Rs. Rs. 103|8.
4 per cent Loan due 1960/70 Rs 88/1

Tone of Market:—Quiet but steady.

QUOTATIONS OF LOCAL MILL CLOTHS

Bombay, Sept. 5.

	Per lb.	Rs. a. p.
KHADI.		
Textile	,,	0 12 0
Century	,,	0 11 6
Jacob	,,	0 11 6
E D Sassoon	,,	0 11 3
Elphinstone	,,	0 11 0
Apollo	,,	0 11 6
LONG CLOTH (Full Weight) 34/40 in.		
Standard Mill	Per lb.	1 9 0
Century 91|92	,,	1 0 0
Century 6404-8705	,,	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 6
Tagal (Mahal)	,,	1 0 6
Phoenix	,,	1 0 0
Pabaney (Phoolmala)	,,	1 0 0
Manekji (Patangia)	,,	1 0 0
Kaljamardan	,,	0 15 9
Daud Sahib	,,	0 15 0
LONG CLOTH (Light weight) No. 5202/5303:		
Rachael Mill	Per lb.	1 0 6
Hindustan Mill	,,	1 0 6
David Mills	,,	1 0 6
Apollo Mill	,,	1 0 6
LONG CLOTH X Quality:—		
Swan Finlay	Per lb.	1 0 9
Gold Mohor	,,	0 15 6
LONG CLOTH Satin Calender 34-42 In:—		
Textile (Hand)	Per lb.	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	0 15 6
Century (Bugle)	,,	0 15 0
Apollo (Pyala)	,,	0 15 0
Tata Mill (Darji)	,,	0 15 0
Sakuntala	,,	0 15 0
Sundari Brand	,,	0 15 0
Globe	,,	0 14 3
Rachael	,,	0 14 9
Palkhi	,,	0 15 6
Maher	,,	0 15 3
LEPAD:—		
Spring	,,	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Century	,,	0 15 0
Maher	,,	0 15 0
DHOOTIES 7, 8, 9 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 1 9
Jacob	,,	1 0 6
Century	,,	1 1 9
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 6
DHOOTIES 10 Yards:—		
Spring (Balance)	,,	1 0 9
Century	,,	1 0 9
Jacob	,,	0 15 9
Mun Mill	,,	1 0 0
1386 Tata	,,	3 1 0
CHECK GREY DRILL x lbs. 5:—		
Bombay Cotton	Per piece	4 1 0
Jamshed	,,	4 1 0
Century	,,	4 8 0
Pearl Pabaney	,,	4 5 0
Hindustan No. 902	,,	4 3 6
BLACK CHECK:—		
5800 Sholapur	,,	11 2 0
2020 Jacob	,,	5 12 0
5800 Kurla	,,	8 12 0
1325 Morarji	,,	5 14 0
GABRUN NO. 5124:—		
Pearl Pabaney	,,	3 4 0
Hindustan	,,	3 4 6
E. D. Rachael	,,	7 4 0
SALITA:—		
Century	Per lb.	0 15 6
Textile	,,	0 15 6
Spring (Merchant)	,,	1 0 0
STRIPPED SADIS Yards 12:—		
777 Kohinoor	Per piece	2 7 0
777 Crescent	,,	2 5 0
Apollo David	,,	2 4 0
DUKDI Yards 12, 13, 14:—		
Kanta	Per lb.	1 3 6
Great	,,	1 3 0
Phoenix	,,	1 3 6
Kohinoor	,,	1 2 0
Tata	,,	1 3 6
CHADAR KORI CALANDER.		
Hindustan	,,	1 0 6
David	,,	1 0 6
Mahel	,,	1 0 6

MONEY MARKET.

EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

E C RATE—
Bank's selling T T 1|5 15|16
Bank's selling D D 1|5 31|32

LONDON—
Bank's selling T T 1/5 15/16 Sept.
Bank's selling D D 1/5 31/32.
Bank's selling T T 1/5 31/32 20th Sept.
Bank's buying T T 1/6d.
Bank's buying D D 1/6 1/32.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 9/32 Mail
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 13/32 Oct.
Bank's buying 3 Mos 1/6 7/16 Jan/Feb.

NEW YORK—
Bank's selling T T 276
Bank's buying T T 274
Bank's buying D D 273
Bank's buying 3 Mos 269

PARIS—
Bank's selling D D 1162.
Bank's buying D D 1252.
Bank's buying 3 Mos. 1265.

JAPAN—
Bank's selling T T 132 1/2
Bank's buying 60 days 128 1/2

HONGKONG—
Bank's selling D D 147 1/2.

SHANGHAI—
Bank's selling D D 190.

SINGAPORE—
Bank's selling D D 157.

JAVA—
Bank's selling D D 90 1/4.

CROSS RATES—
New York—London 4.85 11/16 3rd inst.
London—Japan 1/11 13/16 3rd inst.
London—Paris 164.25 3rd inst.
London—Belgium 175.00 3rd inst.
London—Switzerland 25.14 3rd inst.
London—Italy 132.00 3rd inst.
London—Prague 164.00 3rd inst.
Tone of Sterling Exchange:—Dull.

BOMBAY EXCHANGE QUOTATIONS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Bank Telegraphic	1/5 15/16
Bank Demand	1/5 31/32
Doc. Acceptance 3 m/s	1/6 9/32
Fcs. Demand	1165.
American Dollars	275 1/2
Hongkong Dollars	147½
Shanghai	190
Japan	.....
Singapore	157

Market steady.

LONDON EXCHANGES.

London, Sept 4.

T. T. Berlin on London 20.39-1/2.
T. T. Amsterdam on London 12.11-1/4.
T. T. Brussels on London 175.25
T. T. Madrid on London 31.87
T. T. Milan on London Unquoted.
T. T. Perne on London 25.13
T. T. Paris on London 164.50

BULLION

London, Sept. 3.

Bar gold ready s. 84/11½.
Silver ready d. 28/9.
Silver forward d. 28/13.

TONE OF SILVER—

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Quiet. Prices declined more from absence of buyers than pressure to sell. Market closed with buyers 1/16 below the fixed rate.

LONDON DISCOUNTS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Gold £4/4/11½ 3rd inst.

Silver London Ready 28 9/16d. 3rd inst. stant.

Silver London Forward 28 11/16d 3rd inst. stant.

Silver New York Ready 62½ cts 3rd inst.
London Discounts 3 Mos 4 19/32 per cent. 3rd inst.

London Discounts 6 Mos 4 3/4 per cent. 3rd inst.

Bank of England Rate 5 per cent.
Imperial Bank of India Rate 4 per cent.
Money:—Call 1 per cent.
3 Mos. 2 per cent.
6 Mos. 2 1|2 per cent.
12 Mos 4 per cent.
Tone:—Easy.

LONDON DISCOUNT RATES.

London, Sept. 4.

Bank Bills, 3 months 4-17/32 per cent.
Bank Bills, 6 months 4-3/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5.1/4 per cent.
Fine Trade Bills, 3 months 5.3/4 per cent.

NEW YORK DEMAND BILLS.
Demand Bills 185,25.

GOLD AND SILVER.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

Silver and Gold Market closed on the day.

LONDON GOLD.

London, Sept. 4.

Bar Go'd, Fine per oz. £4/4/11-1/2.
Interest Day to Day Loans 3-5/8 per cent.
Interest, 7 Days' Market Loans 4 per cent.

LONDON SILVER.

London, Sept. 4.

Silver—China Selling, Market Dull.
Spot 28-3/8
Forward 28-1/2

COMMERCE AND FINANCE.

SHARES "FIRM;" AND EXCHANGE LOWER.

SALES IN PIECEGOODS UNSATISFACTORY.

(From our Correspondent.)

Bombay, Sept. 3.

We have to report this week, the anomaly of an easier piecegoods market—with an unsatisfactory offtake and increasing stocks with a "firm" stock exchange—both as regards the cotton mill shares and steel shares.

We have also to report the anomaly of an easy money market with high interest charges, which the mill industry and private merchants have to pay, when they have to arrange a loan.

During the week under review, there were annual meetings of several mill companies. The net result of their working may be stated as follows:—

	Loss. Rs.
Khatoorchand Mills	11,08,000
Madhavrao Scindia Mills	3,54,000
Bradbury Mills	1,31,000
Mathradas Mills	6,23,000

A loss of Rs. 11 lacs on a single mill shows the serious depression prevailing in our industry for the last one or two years. What are the causes thereof?

Money and Exchange are two very important factors, that are responsible for this state of the mill industry.

(1) The mills have to borrow money; they get it at very high rates. The facilities offered by the State Bank, for the financing of our industries are next to zero—specially in times of depression. The Imperial Bank thinks Imperially, and serves the interests of importers of British goods rather than helping an Indian industry, with funds bearing a low interest charge, thereon. Hence, "Easy money" is a mere 'eyewash,' if we think of our industries or our Indian merchants in general.

Bank rate rules at 4 p.c., the cash balances with the Imperial Bank are Rs. 1 1|3 crores higher. Call money is quoted at 1 p.c., 3 months 2 p.c., 6 months 2 1|2 p.c., 12 months 4 p.c.

Exchange is weaker this week, and is quoted at 1s. 5 15|16d. New York cross rate is 4.85 11|16 rather better than last week. The Francs improved to 161.75, which shows a remarkable confidence in the Poincare Government. Early this week, we had rumours of M. Poincare sending a second letter to President Coolidge, making a powerful appeal to forego some part of the French Debt. This may have the effect of the present improvement in francs. Tokyo rules at 1s. 11 25|32d. per yen. Shanghai exchange is quoted at 2s. 9 7|8d; almost on the level of last week.

BOMBAY MILLS' AND EXCHANGE.

(2) It has been brought to the notice of the financial authorities of India, that the present exchange policy of the Government of India of keeping the exchange on a high level has been very injurious to the interests of the textile industry of India. It is highly injurious to the people of India in general—though the Government sidetracks the issue, by saying that only the Bombay industrialists are against the new exchange ratio of 1s. 6d.

The Government justly took off 3½ p.c. excise duty from the Indian mills last year—but, instead of that, they have given a bounty of 12½ per cent. to their rivals by fixing a higher rate of exchange. This was first made a "fact" by manipulation; and the manipulated "settled fact" has been thrown against the face of the Indian public in general! They taxed the industry and the ryots 12½ p.c. more, by depriving them of a higher price by their new "ratio", and then balanced the Budget, saying: "We don't put any new tax on the people!".

Why did not the Bombay Mill-owner fight against this callous wrong on India.

COTTON AND PIECEGOODS.

Bombay, Sept 3.

Cotton rates have been "steady" all through the week.

Broach-April touched Rs. 331 last week; there were reports of crop damage both in America and India.

The Indian cotton crop is expected to be lower than that of last year in several parts of the country.

North Gujarat, which includes Surat Broach, Kaira and Ahmedabad districts together with parts of Baroda, Mahikantha, and Kathiawar have suffered from too much rains, and the cotton crop situation there is very unfavourable. Same is the case in some districts of Berar, Khandesh, Barsi and parts of the Nizam Territory. Some parts of Central India and Central Provinces have also suffered from too much rain. The cotton crop acreage is 3 lacs acres less. Hence, the next crop is expected to be only 12 annas. It is expected that the market would rule "steady" for a time.

Piece-goods:—The piecegoods market rules "easier". The rates in foreign piecegoods are 2 to 3 annas lower in fancy 'dhoties,' while in chocolate prints it is ½ anna lower per yd.

The stocks of foreign piecegoods are about 31,000 bales in the warehouses—of which the Japanese piece goods are about 11,000 bales.

The offtake is very unsatisfactory; the Cocoanut day has passed, still the expected demand has not materialized. The rates are cheaper by 4 annas per piece—than the replacement price, if goods are ordered from Lancashire, which holds stiffly to its previous rates.

In country cloth the rates are slightly easier; the offstake is not at all satisfactory. It is reported that the stock with the Indian Mills is a present about 144,000 bales.

Yarns:—The yarn market in Bombay is also dull. The rates are steady Offtake is unsatisfactory. Tone "quiet." In foreign yarns, English yarn imports are negligible. Japanese yarns are also quiet.

SHARES AND SECURITIES.

The Mill-shares, as well as the Tata Steel shares have ruled "firm"—in spite of the gloom tale of woes unfolded by the Mill-owners before the Mill-owners and the serious losses revealed by various mills on the one hand, and the grave warning re-"wild speculation" uttered by Sir Cowasji Jehangir on the other.

The closing rates last Saturday for Tata Steel Deferreds were Rs. 170 but it soared yesterday morning to Rs. 225 and rules at Rs. 200 at close to-day.

The mill-shares touched their highest points yesterday morning. Closing rates to-day are as follows:—

	Rs.
B. Cotton	320
B. Dyeings	334
Nagpore	537/8
Century	381
Swadesh	516

The securities market ruled weak—though money was "easy." The closing rate was Rs. 76-13.

SILVER AND GOLD.

Bombay, Sept. 3.

The London Silver market cables are as follows:—"China sold. India bought. Spot 23 11/16d. forward 28 13/16d."

"Market quiet and idle."

China Exchange was 2s. 9.7/8d., while New York Silver was quoted at 66.7/16 cents.

In the early part of the week, the Japanese Bank sold about 1,000 to 1,500 Bars, and the rates were rather easier. There was some bear covering and the rates rule steady at Rs. 64-10 and 64-7 in the afternoon.

The stocks is 4,000 bars—the offtake about 125 bars per day. The shipment this week is £100,000.

The gold market is dull. Offtake is about 12,000 tolas a day.

The rates in the afternoon were Rs. 21.7.0 and 21-6.6 for 1st and 2nd settlements respectively.

TRADE AND FINANCE

WEEKLY MARKET REPORT

Bombay, Sept. 3.

MONEY.

Increased demand for money consequent to the monthly settlement caused an advance in call rates to 1¼ per cent. although general conditions continued easy. The following are the fixed deposit rates effective during the week: Two months about 2 per cent., six months 3 per cent., and twelve months from 4 to 4½ per cent.

The Statement of the Imperial Bank of India, as of August 27, 1926, showed a further increase in Cash of Rs. 141.50 lakhs, resulting in a total cash balance on that date of Rs. 59,04,61,000 as compared with Rs. 42.72 crores at the same time last year. Trade demand has been slightly better as evidenced by increases in cash credits of Rs. 30.96 lakhs and in Inland bills discounted of Rs. 10.71 lakhs. Loans registered a decline of Rs. 25.88 lakhs. Government deposits increased by Rs. 153.03 lakhs to a total of Rs. 35.12 crores, while other deposits were decreased by Rs. 8.04 lakhs to Rs. 75.34 crores. The percentage of cash to liabilities now stands at the high figure of 53.07, which is an increase of 0.59 per cent. over last week. The bank rate remains unchanged at 4 per cent.

The market for Government securities has remained steady during the week under review, 3½ per cent. Paper being maintained at Rs. 77.2 during the week. September 1st settlement was responsible for the transaction of a fair amount of business in 3½ per cent. Paper. The difference between ready and forward widened to six annas owing to the over-sold position. 1945.55 Loan remained steady during the week at Rs. 108-4; 5 per cent. Loans, 1935 and 1933, were unchanged at Rs. 102-12 and Rs. 104-6 respectively; 5½ per cent. Bonds 1928 were quoted at Rs. 107-4, 6 per cent. Bonds 1926 and 1927 changed hands at Rs. 100-2 and Rs. 102-4, 1930 at Rs. 107 and 1932 at Rs. 109-1. The market for 6½ per cent. Bombay Development Loan was steady at Rs. 113-10.

EXCHANGE.

Sterling exchange on London remained steady at 1s. 5 31/32d. until Wednesday, at which time it declined to 1s. 5 15/16d. and closed at about that level. This slight weakening is the result of a fair enquiry against bullion imports in the absence of export bills. The following are the rates for forward deliveries: September 1s. 5 15/16d.; October 1s. 6d.; November 1s. 6 1/16d.; December 1s. 6 3/32d.; January-February 1s. 6 1/8d.; March 1s. 6 3/32d.; and April 1s. 6 1/16d.

The dollar sterling quotation has improved from dollars 4.85¼ to dollars 4.85½. There has been a distinct improvement in French francs from 169.90 to 161.50. In sympathy with this enhancement in value, Belgian francs advanced from 176 to 174, while the Italian lira strengthened noticeably from 150 to 132.

GOLD.

The rate for ready gold opened at Rs. 21-6-9 per tola and improved to Rs. 21-7-6, but declined to Rs. 21-7.3. Business has been quiet both for ready and forward deliveries. The average daily off-take of about 20,000 tolas, including settlement off-take, has reduced the stock on hand from about 6½ lakhs tolas to about 5½ lakhs tolas. The price of gold in London, after falling from 84s. 11½d. to 84s. 10½d. improved and closes at 84s. 11½d. The rate for sovereigns has remained unchanged at Rs. 13-7.3 both for ready and forward. The highest and lowest rates in our market during the week were Rs. 21-7-6 and Rs. 21-6-9 for ready and 24th August settlement, Rs. 21-6-9 and Rs. 21-6-6 for 22nd September settlement, and Rs. 21-6.3 and Rs. 21-6.0 for 22nd October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £20,000 gold. Inclusive of these arrivals and exclusive of the present week's shipment, the total visible supply from London to India is about £51,000 and from Durban £342,000. The total imports during the week amounted to Rs. 5,03,134 in bar and coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £23,000.

The Transvaal gold out for July, 1926, amounted to 860,134 fine ounces as compared with 852,145 fine ounces for June, 1926, and 818,202 fine ounces for July, 1925.

SILVER.

Considerable activity has been evidenced in the silver market, prices falling from Rs. 65.6 to Rs. 64-9, but recovering the latter part of the week to Rs. 64-14. The closing quotation was Rs. 64-11. This fluctuation is attributed mainly to the settlement in progress and movements in the Shanghai market, where the rate for T. T. on London declined from 2s. 10 3/16d. to 2s. 9⅞d. Shanghai prices later improved somewhat, but close at 2s. 9⅞d. During this period a considerable amount of business was done, the Chinese banks operating both ways. The major portion of the transactions, however, were on the buying side. The average daily off-take is estimated at about 140 bars and in consequence of heavy arrivals the stock on hand has increased to 4,200 bars. In London the highest and lowest rates during the week were 29 1/16d. and 28 5/8d. for ready and 29 3/16d. and 28¾d. for forward. In our market the highest and lowest rates during the week were Rs. 65.6 and Rs. 64-9 for ready and 28th August settlement, Rs. 65.5 and Rs. 64-9 for 27th September settlement, and Rs. 64-13 and Rs. 64.5 for 25th October settlement. The incoming mail is expected to bring £120,000 silver. Including these arrivals and excluding the present week's shipment the total visible supply from London to India is about £170,000. The total imports during the week amounted to 2,226 bars and Rs. 27,825 in coin. This week's shipment from London is expected to be £100,000.

SHARES.

The Stock Exchange was open for four days during the week. Cotton mill shares for forward delivery experienced a sharp rise on account of speculative activity based on bullish sentiment. The following are the fluctuations in some of the principal shares: Bombay Dyeings Rs. 921/4-942/8-936/6; Century Rs. 377/8-391/4-385; Central India Rs. 556/4-543/12; Crescent Rs. 182/8-191/4-190; Fazulbhoy Rs. 906/4-922/8-921/4; Madhowji Rs. 131/4-147/8-136/4; New Great Rs. 315-330-326/4; Pearls Rs. 487/8-496/4; Simplex Rs. 138/12-147/8-145; and Swadeshi Rs. 511/4-521/4-520.

In the miscellaneous section activity continued in Tata Steel shares, the deferreds after declining from Rs. 187-8 to Rs. 172-8, rose rapidly to Rs. 220, but have again declined to Rs. 197-8. Ordinary shares followed a parallel course declining from Rs. 56 to Rs. 53-8, then rising to Rs. 62, again weakened and closed at Rs. 58-8. Andhra Valleys and Tata Hydros improved from Rs. 742-8 to Rs. 750 and from Rs. 1,067-8 to Rs. 1,078-12, respectively. Alcocks registered a rise of about Rs. 35 to Rs. 285. Bombay Trams also show an improvement from Rs. 130-10 to Rs. 135. Cement shares were steady, Bundis being quoted at Rs. 19-12, Katni ordys. at Rs. 98-12 with defds. at Rs. 285. Railway shares were almost unchanged, except Ahmedabad-Prantij which shows a small improvement of Rs. 5 to Rs. 945.

Imperial Banks shares after improving from Rs. 1,475 to Rs. 1,490, declined to Rs. 1,480 towards the close. Contributories were steady round Rs. 375. Bank of India shares and those of the Central Banks kept steady at Rs. 78-8 and Rs. 26-10.

THE METAL MERCHANTS' CO.

Issued Rates for Brass and Copper. Daily Quotations.

BRASS.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Brass English	3/4	58 8 0
Brass English	1	57 0 0
Brass English	1¼	57 4 0
Brass English	1½	57 4 0
Brass English	1 3/4	57 8 0
Brass English	2	57 8 0
Brass German	3/4	57 0 0
Brass English	2	56 12 0

COPPER.

Bombay, Sept. 4.

	Per md.	Rs. a. p.
Copper German	3/4	60 0 0
Copper German	1	61 0 0
Copper German	1¼	61 0 0
Panchteka Joint		31 0 0
Copper English Bars		54 0 0
Brass Bars		41 0 0
Pat Klai		68 0 0
Lead Rangoon		25 0 0
Lead Country		24 0 0
Koger Brass Metal	3/4	56 8 0
Koger Brass Metal	1	55 8 0
Koger Brass 1¼ to 1½, 1¾ to 2		55 12 0
German Copper 1¼ to 1¾ to 2		61 8 0

LONDON METALS.

London, Sept. 2.

Copper, English Best Selected	£65 1/2
Copper Braziers	£73 5/8
Yellow Metal	£68 3/4
Spelter, Hard	£31 1/4
Corrugated Sheets, 24 gauge	£16 1/2

DEPRESSION IN COTTON TEXTILE INDUSTRY.

SUGGESTIONS OF BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

The following is the concluding portion of the questionnaire of the Indian Tariff Board and the answers of the Bombay Millowners' Association.

Q.—Do you accept the view of the Bombay Millowners' Association that the raising of the import duties to 11 per cent. did not raise the price of cloth or check its consumption? If so, please give figures in support of your views.

A.—The import duty on cloth was increased to 11 per cent. from 31st March 1921 and the following figures show the quantity of piece-goods imported and the total quantity of piece-goods consumed in India:—

Year.	Imports in millions of yds.	Quantity consumed in million of yds.
1920—21	1491.1	2864.8
1921—22	1079.9	2597.1
1922—23	1577.1	3071.0
1923—24	1466.6	2942.1
1924—25	1800.0	3535.3
1925—26	1563.7	3317.7

The figures of consumption given above go to show that there has been no diminution in the total consumption of cloth since the imposition of the higher duty except in years when cotton prices where abnormal. Reference should also be made to paragraph 131 of the Association's original statement.

Q.—Do you consider that an increase in the duty on imported yarn and cloth would act as a restriction on the consumption of yarn and cloth? If so, do you consider that this would be in the best interests of the mill industry in view of the fact that the figures in paragraph 121 of the representation of the Bombay Millowners' Association show that exclusive of the production of hand looms the cloth available for consumption in India in 1924-25 was still 638 million yards below the figures for 1913-14 in spite of the increase in population in the interim?

A.—No, the Association considers that an increase in the duty would not act as a restriction on the consumption of yarn and cloth, for the reason that the price of cloth is subject to variation by so many other important factors as far as the purchaser is concerned. The implication underlying the second portion of the question is that the consumption of piece goods in India in 1924-25 according to para 121 of the Association's statement, was 638 million yards below the figure for 1913-14, and an increase in the import duty of cloth might still further check its consumption. It should, however, be noted that the figures given in para. 121 indicate that the consumption of cloth in India in 1924-25 was greater than in any of the preceding 17 years, barring the two abnormal years 1912-13 and 1913-14 when imports were particularly heavy owing to low prices of American cotton. It is difficult to understand why such an abnormal year as 1913-14 should have been selected for purposes of comparison with the year 1924-25, but since the quantity available for consumption in India in 1924-25 was higher than in any of the preceding years except 1912-13 and 1913-14, the implication that there was a reduction in the consumption of piece-goods in India after the import duty was raised in 1922 and a still further falling off might occur if the import duty were increased is without foundation.

EFFECT ON OVERSEAS MARKETS.

Q.—To what extent, if any, do you consider that the increase in the duty on imported yarn and cloth would, by diverting yarn and cloth from India, unfavourably affect the position of Indian yarn and cloth in overseas markets?

A.—The Association does not think that to any material extent an increase in the duty of yarn and cloth would, by diverting yarn and cloth from India, unfavourably affect the position of Indian yarn and cloth in their overseas markets. Since if the home market is assured to Indian mills they would be in a much better position in regard to any exportable surplus production.

Q.—What do you consider would be the effect on the hand-loom industry of the increase in the duty on imported yarn from 5 to 18 per cent.? In this connection, your special attention is drawn to the views expressed in paragraph 116 of the Fiscal Commission's Report.

A.—The Association does not consider that there will be any effect on the hand-loom industry if the duty on imported yarn and cloth is raised. The fact that the imposition of the 5 per cent. duty on imported yarn in 1922 has had no prejudicial effect on the quantity or price of yarn supplied to the handloom industry is an indication that the raising of the import duty to 18 per cent. would not adversely affect that industry, but it would indubitably tend to increase the market for Indian mill made yarn of 32s and over and might eventually result in the mill industry in India supplying practically the whole of the yarn requirements of the hand-loom industry, except in the highest counts.

Q.—The Bombay Millowners' Association have asked for the adoption of a scientific tariff by which presumably is meant the adoption of specific duties on yarn and cloth in lieu of 'ad valorem' duties What are your views on this suggestion and how would you propose that such a tariff should be framed (a) to maintain the protection given at its present level. (b) to achieve the objects desired by the Bombay Millowners' Association?

A.—See answer to special question 1.

Q.—The Bombay Millowners have asked for additional protection beyond 13 per cent. to enable mills to make the necessary allowances for depreciation to plant and machinery. Do you support this proposal? If so, what additional protection do you consider would be required?

A.—See answer to special question 2.

(b) OTHER SUGGESTIONS.

Q.—Are you in favour of an export duty on cotton? If so, at what figure would you place it? To what extent do you consider such a duty would affect (a) the income of cotton growers, (b) the area under cotton, (c) the price of cotton in India, and (d) the price of Indian cotton in overseas markets?

A.—In regard to the suggestion for imposing an export duty on cotton divergent opinions are held not only by the public at large but even by the members of the Association. The Association, therefore, will leave individual members to express their views to the Board. It should be stated, however, in this connection that in the Association's opinion it is a well established fact that the present exchange policy of the Government of India has done far more harm to the cultivators of cotton than any export duty on cotton could possibly inflict seven if it could be established that the duty would be passed on to the cultivator. The Association maintains that on the present basis of Rs. 320 for Oomra cotton cultivators are getting about Rs. 40 less than they would have received with the Rupee at 1/4 for the simple reason that cotton being an international commodity, its price in all markets of the world is based on the gold value of the crop and is of course chiefly regulated by the price of American cotton. As regards the incidence of the duty, members of the Association hold divided opinions.

The Association is not in a position to state, whether in the event of the principle of the imposition of an export duty being accepted by the Tariff Board, what the rates should be. Amongst the advocates of a duty, some are of the opinion that a nominal duty of Rs. 5 per bale should be imposed while others consider that if a duty is to be of any assistance towards countervailing unfair foreign competition in both the home and export markets, it should be placed at a higher figure. In either case, it is the opinion of the Association that if the duty is levied, the proceeds should be utilised entirely for the benefit of the cultivators of cotton; partially in schemes for the improvement of the staple of Indian cotton and in other schemes for the good of the cultivator, such as the distribution of free seed.

(a) In paragraph 44(b) of the Association's original statement, it is shown that 9 million people of India obtain their livelihood from cotton growing of which Government in their Reports have stated that more than 50 per cent. are day labourers and not actual growers of produce. Thus, leaving out of account that class of cultivators who grow cotton solely for their own requirements, the maximum number of persons affected by an export duty on cotton, would be 4½ millions. How far this would affect them, if at all, is a large economic question which it is impossible to attempt to answer. In the Association's opinion it would be impossible for any body to establish definitely what would be the incidence of an export duty on cotton unless a tax was actually imposed.

An export duty of Rs. 8 (Halai) is imposed in Hyderabad but so far nobody has maintained that it has affected the offtake, prices or area of the cotton grown in the Nizam's dominions.

(b. The law of supply and demand and the world price of cotton regulate the area placed under cotton each year. If Indian cotton became dearer in comparison with American cotton, American cotton would be consumed in greater quantities but as this would eventually raise the price of American cotton, parity would rapidly be established and no reduction in the acreage of Indian cotton would be likely to ensue.

It should be remembered that until last year there was a world shortage of cotton and it is this factor and not the imposition of an export duty which chiefly controls the acreage of cotton planted in various countries of the world.

(c) and (d). The factors affecting price are the same as those affecting acreage.

Q.—To what extent, if any, do you consider that the imposition of a duty on cotton at the rate you suggest would result in the replacement of Indian cotton in overseas markets by American or other cotton?

A.—Indian cotton has been used to an increasing extent in recent years and at present, at any rate, certain growths of short and medium stapled Indian cotton cannot be substituted to any extent by cotton grown anywhere else.

BANKING FACILITIES.

Q.—Can you suggest any improvements in the banking facilities at present available to the industry?

A.—Facilities for cultivators.—The Association considers that the establishment of co-operative banks to enable cultivators to hold their cotton when necessary, on better terms as regards interest than are at present available to them would prove of material assistance.

Facilities for dealers.—As regards dealers, exporters and Jaithawallas greater facilities might be given on the lines adopted in America where advances up to 90 per cent. of the value of cotton held by them is given at cheap rates. Similar facilities would assist in reducing the heavy charges which have to be put on to the price of cotton by middlemen and might increase consumption owing to the reduction in price which it would be possible to make to the ultimate consumer.

Facilities for the industry.—At present, banks do not give trading facilities freely to the industry. As explained in answer 4 loans are only granted to mills upon the dual security of the mill and the Managing Agents and in the Association's opinion there is no reason why this practice should be adopted when similar restrictions are not applied in other countries.

BETTER ORGANISATION OF MILLOWNERS.

Q.—Do you consider that the position of the industry could be improved by better organisation of the millowners, i.e., by greater co-operation between the mills in such matters as the purchase of cotton, machinery and mill stores, the state of the finished products, the standardisation of lines and prices or by any other combined action.

A.—The Association does not know in what directions their organisation for buying and selling could be improved, but would be most willing to consider the feasibility of any recommendations which may be made for improving the organisation of the industry in regard to purchases and sales. They are, however, opposed to the formation of anything of the nature of Trusts as detrimental to the general interests.

Q.—How far would progress in spinning finer counts, i.s., counts above 30s. in India affect the condition of the industry?

A.—The chief reasons for the slow progress in finer counts is dealt with in the Association's answer to question 19, but if Indian cotton of better staple could be made available to a larger extent, and if the efficiency of labour could be increased, the production of finer counts of yarn and cloth might be developed with advantage. There has been some development in the production of finer yarn and piece-goods, but the rate up to now has necessarily been slow. Progress in the production of finer goods will also be stimulated in the future if the efforts of the Indian Central Cotton Committee result in the more extensive production of staple cotton.

SPECIALISATION.

Q.—Do you consider that it would benefit the mill industry if different mills were to specialise to a greater extent than at present on certain counts of yarn or on certain types of cloth? Are mills at present equipped for specialisation?

A.—Mills in India are not at present equipped for specialisation to any great extent and such a policy would not, therefore, be possible at present, nor would it have a beneficial effect owing to the constant changes in demand from month to month and year to year.

Q.—Do you consider that the mill industry as a whole would benefit by extending its range of production and that, e.g., the Bombay mill industry would benefit if it were to pay greater attention to the requirements of the Calcutta market?

A.—Mills in Bombay as well as in up-country centres have for some years been extending their range of production and are paying greater attention to the special requirements of the Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi and Amritsar markets. The Association does not consider that there has been any lack of attention to the needs of these markets in the past.

Q.—Do you consider that greater attention should be paid by the Indian mills to bleached, dyed and printed goods, to the utilization of waste and to subsidiary branches of production such as hosiery?

A.—Greater attention is being paid to bleached and dyed goods and also to the utilisation of waste for the manufacture of blankets, etc. Development in the manufacture of printed goods has not been found possible owing to the prohibitive cost of the special machinery required, and the scale on which such an industry would have to be established.

EXCITE DUTY.

Q.—Do you consider that the full effect of the remission of the excise duty has yet been felt?

A.—The remission of the Cotton Excise Duty was enforced with effect from 1st December 1925 and mills made a corresponding allowance to their customers on all forward contracts made prior to that date. The benefits which were expected from the remission of the Excise Duty have certainly accrued, but owing to the very heavy losses mills are making and the fact that the Japanese were in a position to reduce their prices by 3½ per cent. or more, these benefits are not as clearly perceived as would have been the case if the industry were in a more prosperous condition and was not experiencing unfair competition.

Q.—If there are any causes which, in your opinion, contribute to the depression in the industry other than those mentioned above, please state them with suggestions as to possible remedies.

A.—The Association is unaware of any other contributing causes than those dealt with in the original statement and in the Questionnaire.

Q.—Can you suggest any methods of assisting the industry other than those which have been referred to in the above question?

A.—The Association have no further suggestions to make.

SPECIAL QUESTIONS FOR BOMBAY MILLOWNERS' ASSOCIATION.

1. Q.—In paragraph 1300 their representation, the Association have asked for the adoption of "a scientific tariff so that the goods which Indian mills can manufacture and supply to India shall not be open to unfair competition from foreign competitors." Please explain exactly what is meant by a scientific tariff and how the Association consider it should be framed to achieve the object they have in view.

A.—By a scientific tariff the Association means a fixed duty per lb. on the different classes of cotton goods imported into India. The Association has in mind a Tariff somewhat similar to that in force in Japan. The Association considers that a heavy duty should be levied on coarse goods and lower counts of yarn, a moderate duty on medium classes of goods and a low rate of duty, or the present rate, on higher counts and on special types of goods which cannot be manufactured in India economically.

2. Q.—In paragraph 131 of their report, the Association ask for protection in addition to the 13 per cent. proposed in that paragraph to enable mills to make the necessary allowances for depreciation to plant and machinery. That additional duty do the Association consider should be imposed for this purpose?

A.—We consider that the additional duty which should be imposed to enable mills to provide for depreciation on plant and machinery, etc., should be about 4.5 per cent.

3. Q.—Please give an account of the working of the Millowners' Association Mutual Insurance Fund for workmen's compensation and state whether the Millowners' Association has under contemplation any similar scheme for fire and other insurances.

A.—We enclose herewith the last two reports of the Millowners' Mutual Insurance Association, Ltd., for the information of the Board.

At present the Association does not contemplate any other schemes for fire or other Insurance.

MADRAS ENDOWMENT BILL.

DISCUSSION ADJOURNED.

MADRAS, September 4.

The Madras Legislative Council resumed to-day the discussion on the Bill to re-enact the Hindu Religious Endowments Act, 1923. The clause validating all actions taken and things done under the Act was discussed at length. It was contended by the opposition that this section relating to actions taken and things done, the validity of which was being questioned by the High Court, interfered with the independence of the High Court. It was also contended that the section was against the provisions of he Government of India Act, since religious endowments had not been placed under the jurisdiction of the local Government. Further discussion was adjourned till Monday.—A. P.

COMMUNAL FRACAS IN CALCUTTA.

110 PERSONS ARRESTED.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

A Hindu Moslem fracas occurred early this afternoon in the Watgunge Suburb about five miles from Calcutta resulting in an Indian Police Inspector, an European sergeant and three constables and some others being injured. It is reported that the Janmastami procession of the Hindus was proceeding along the Garden Reach Road and when it approached one of the mosques on the road Mahomedans called upon the processionists to stop music in front of the mosque which the Hindus refused to do. This led to an altercation which developed into throwing of brickbats and a free fight between Hindus and Mahomedans. The police on receiving information arrived on the scene and tried to pacify the fighting factions. In the course of the melee the police also sustained injuries as stated above. The procession even tually wended its way towards its destination. The situation is now quiet.—A.P.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

One hundred and ten Muslims and an Oorya have been arrested by the police in connexion with the fracas that took place this morning at Kidderpore, a suburb of Calcutta.—Free Press.

TO WORK TOGETHER.

RESPONSIVISTS IN STRANGE COMPANY

CALCUTTA, Sept. 5.

It is understood that the Bengal branch of the Indian National Party and the Responsive Co-operation Party will run the coming Council elections in concert with each other.—A. P.

CURRENCY PANDITS' FALLACY.

MR. MADAN EXPOSES.

On Saturday evening, Mr. J. S. Madan delivered a public lecture on the Currency Commission's Report in the hall of the Sydenham College of Commerce. The lecture was a fairly lengthy one and Mr. Madan took great pains to explain the several intricacies of the subject to his audience. He touched only upon the general aspect of the Commission's recommendations and left the consideration of ratio and other matters for another occasion.

Mr. Madan in the course of his speech exposed the fallacy of the Currency Pundits who assert that India has obtained an absolutely pure gold standard. In truth, it was not so. All India's gold was deposited with England. This involved some inconvenience. If India were to make some payment to a foreign country it will have to pay in gold; for that is the recognized international standard of payment. France was reluctant to part with its gold to any other country; so was America. They have been scrupulously careful of their cash. Not so with India. It has got its cash with its Banks, namely, England. And England as did happen during the great War, may not be able to return it at the required time. It will be no fault of England if, at any time, say as in the case of the Great War, it is not able to pay back in gold. The oft-repeated assertion that the country's gold is in the keeping of its rulers is no justification for the perpetuation of the present system of Indian Currency.

ANOTHER STRIKING ANOMALY.

There was another striking anomaly in the present system. If a man had gold he could change it for the current coin, or currency of the country; but the reverse of this did not hold good. That is, if he wanted gold in exchange of currency paper he could not be sure of getting it.

Mr. Madan emphasized the need of getting a real gold standard and not a pass able substitute. The chairman who followed the speaker, summed up his general agreement in a few words and the meeting dispersed.

GUJARATI LITERATURE.

SAHITYA SANSAD GATHERING.

The proceedings of the annual gathering of the Sahitya Sansad opened on Sunday evening at the St. Xavier's College Hall before a distinguished and representative gathering. Mr. K. M. Munshi presided. Among those present were Prof. N. B. Divatia, Dr. K. G. Naik, Prof. K. T. Shah and a number of members of the Bombay Bar.

A short programme of music having been gone through, the Secretary of the Sansad read the report of that body. The Sansad was responsible for inviting the Gujarat Literary Conference. To its credit were several literary publications in addition to the monthly magazine, "The Gujarat."

Mr. K. M. Munshi, the President, in the course of the presidential address took a short survey of the activities of the Sansad referred to the variety and richness of the literary productions of the present-day literary men in Gujarat. He stated that a writer who recognised the right of every artist to perceive beauty for himself and to create beauty in accordance with one's own ideals was a modern, while any one who disputed the right of free artistic creation was not entitled to be called a modern. As the artist had a right of freely perceiving and creating beauty so had the modern man of taste the right to enjoy beauty in art and literature unfettered by any standard or canon imposed by any one else.

Critics from the earliest times had perceived and preserved beauty in art and literature, and also assisted in the formation of artistic taste; but like all Oligarchies the critics as a body had imposed their own notions on art and literature instead of facilitating free exercise of the right of artistic appreciation and of enjoyment resulting therefrom. Mr. Munshi then stated that the critic was the distributor between the producer on the one hand and the consumer on the other. The artist loved life and the critic loved art; and so very often criticism becomes antagonistic to new creativeness and seeks to destroy new forms of art.

WHO IS A GOOD CRITIC?

After describing the kinds of commentators who are dangers to creativeness and the right to enjoy beauty Mr. Munshi stated that (1) a mastery of a number of literatures (2) a sympathetic understanding of the artist's methods and motives and (3) indifference to artificial conventions are necessary qualities of a good critic. He then traced the history of Classicism and Romanticism in Europe and stated that the application of that distinction to Indian or Gujarati literature was futile. The Indian literature from its beginning being fond of the vague, the fabulous and the miraculous had always a vein of the Romanticism and was never subject of the rigid and stern unities of Aristotelian rhetoric. Then he dealt with the modern tendencies in criticism, and particularly those created by critics like Saint Beauve and Taine. He also dealt with criticism based on philosophical inquiry as attempted by Burke or carried on by Kant. He further dealt with 'impressionism' in literature and stated that it was in that form of criticism alone that criticism became merged in artistic creation.

Finally he dealt on the poverty of constructive criticism in Gujarat and insisted on the emancipation of taste and creativeness from the bonds imposed by conventions, religion, and of so-called truth and morality.

PROVINCES AND THE COUNTRY.

After Lalitji had sung a sweet song, Prof. K. T. Shah summarized his instructive lecture on "National Individualism of Gujarat" in the course of which he explained the place Gujarat was destined to fill in national India. A day would not be far distant when Gujarat, like every other province would be faced with the problem of achieving national solidarity with local autonomy. The Indian provinces as they existed were more accidental or historical aggregates based on little or no scientific arrangement. In future they would have to be grouped in a systematic way. When Gujarat would be accorded a distinct and separate place as a province it would make steady and great progress in every direction without interfering with the development of other provinces. Prof. Shah then referred to the merits and defects of Gujarat as a separate entity and the contribution it can make towards the national solidarity.

After doing justice to refreshment the gathering dispersed.

MR. BAPTISTA'S ADVICE TO INDIAN CHRISTIANS

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—My attention was drawn to an inaccurate version in your issue of Saturday the 4th September 1926 of Mr. Joseph Baptista's address delivered at an "At Home" attended by leading members of the Christian community, including those who waited in deputation on the Viceroy at Simla. Your morning contemporary gives a correct version of the speech transmitted by the Associated Press of India. You, too, were, as is seen from the initial letters "A.P." at the end, supplied with a copy from the same source. Now, if I am not wrong perative that Mr. Baptista should be reported to have said, in that part of his speech in which he refers to the cultivation of goodwill towards Britain, was this: "The second great question of the day was goodwill towards Great Britain. Without an assurance of goodwill for Great Britain, political progress would certainly be greatly retarded." Whose political progress is here meant is clearly India's, not Britain's which would be retarded, as your version of the speech would lead the public to believe. There are a numerous public who consider Mr. Baptista's political views as sound and, therefore, for the sake of this important section of the Indian public it is imperative that Mr. Baptista should be correctly reported. Please, therefore, give prominence to this letter in an early issue of your paper to dispel any misgivings.—Yours, etc.

ANGLO-INDIAN CHRISTIAN.

HIGH COURT.

ALLEGED ILLEGAL ORDER BY MAGISTRATE

IS DISOBEDIENCE JUSTIFIED?

An application was made before the Hon. Justice Sir Lallubhai Shah and Mr. Justice Percival at the High Court by Mr. M. S. Noronha, Advocate, on behalf of one Keshav Raghunath Wadke, for setting aside the fine of Rs. 150 imposed on him by a bench of Honorary Magistrates of Thana for disobedience to a lawfully promulgated order of a magistrate.

The petitioner stated that he had been stabling some buffaloes and cows in a shed in the compound attached to his house at Thana. On the complaint of a neighbour, Louis Francis Gonsalves, that the stabling constituted a public nuisance, the Sub-Divisional Magistrate of Thana caused to be served on the petitioner a rule nisi, that the stables should be removed and the rule was in due course made absolute. The order was set aside by the High Court, which directed the Magistrate to pass such orders as he thought fit in accordance with the provision of Section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code. In the meanwhile, Mr. Rodgers, a new Sub-Divisional Magistrate, issued a fresh rule nisi under Section 133, ordering the petitioner not to tie up any animals in the stable "so as to cause a public nuisance to the residents in the neighbourhood."

The petitioner, thereupon, appeared before Mr. Rodgers with his pleader, Mr. D. M. Gupte, to show cause against the order, and after hearing him, the Magistrate made the following order:—

"I consider that no animals should be stabled in the shed and if they are stabled they should be tied in a shed which is properly paved and drained according to the municipal and sanitary regulations, so that no public nuisance is caused to the residents of the neighbourhood." He, therefore, made the rule absolute.

The petitioner was subsequently, on the complaint of Mr. Rodgers, tried for disobedience to the lawfully promulgated order before a bench of three Honorary Magistrates, Thana. Two of the Magistrates held the petitioner guilty and sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 150. Against this decision, the petitioner appealed to the District Magistrate, Thana, who dismissed the appeal and confirmed the sentence.

Mr. M. S. Noronha, Advocate, who appeared with Messrs. Adarker and Gupte for the petitioner, argued before their Lordships that the order made by Mr. Rodgers was illegal, as it was made without recording evidence as required under Section 133 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

Their Lordships admitted the petition and granted a rule against the Hon. Magistrates to show cause why the fine should not be set aside.

REMITTANCE OF FUNDS.

EXTENSION OF FACILITIES.

In a Press communique the Dy. Controller of the Currency states:—

"In order to extend the facilities for the remittance of funds within the circle of the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay, the work connected with the issue and payment of Currency Transfers and Supply Bills between Bombay and Government treasuries and sub-treasuries at which there is no branch of the Imperial Bank of India will be undertaken by the Imperial Bank of India, Bombay, with effect from the 13th inst. This area includes the treasuries and sub-treasuries in the Bombay Presidency (excluding Aden) the Central Provinces and Berar and the treasuries of Nowgong (Budelkhand Hyderabad (Deccan) Indore, Sehore and Quotta. Firms and individuals requiring transfers on these treasuries and sub-treasuries on or after that date should apply to the Secretary and Treasurer, Imperial Bank of India, Bombay giving as long notice of their anticipated requirements as is possible. Applications already granted by the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay for transfers to be made after that date will also be dealt with by the Imperial Bank. Applications for (1) transfers required beyond the circle of the Dy. Controller of the Currency, Bombay. (2) transfers between one treasury or sub-treasury on another within the circle and (3) transfers from sub-treasuries within the circle on Bombay should be addressed to him as before."

TRIPLE MURDER AT CHALODA.

A WOMAN AND CHILDREN KILLED.

AHMEDABAD, Sept 4.

Information has reached here of a mysterious and ghastly triple murder that was committed at Chaloda in Dhilka Taluka. It would appear that on the night of Gokul Ashtami, a blacksmith, residing at Chaloda returned to his home after having "darshan" at a certain temple. He found his house chained from outside and one of the doors unhinged. He opened the door and called for his wife. On not getting any response, he went into the room where his wife was sleeping and to his great surprise found her to have been brutaly murdered and her legs partially cut off. Turning next to his two daughters, one about 3 years old and the other about six months old, who were also sleeping, he found both of them severely slashed and their heads separated from their bodies.

He lodged a complaint to the police patel of the village, who in turn reported the matter to the Bavla Police Station. The police are investigating into the affair.—Free Press.

NIZAM & TURKISH PRESS.

EXPRESSION OF SYMPATHY.

PROGRESS IN TURKEY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)
STAMBOUL, Aug. 15.

The news of a British ultimatum to H. E. H. the Nizam, was read here with great surprise. All the important papers commented upon it and condemned the British attitude. The "Jatuhuriat," and the "Son Saat" published photographs of H. E. H. and the latter paper wrote a long article in which it analysed the causes which led to the crisis.

INDIAN TOURISTS IN TURKEY.

Mr. Syed Ahmed, the young Jagirdar of Broach and Mr. Raza-ul-Haq Abbasi, an official of the Mangrol State (Kathiawar) passed through Stambul on their way back to India from Central Europe. On being asked by the correspondents of the Turkish papers to state their views about the Hindu-Muslim squabbles—these views were later published in the local papers under the headline "our Indian guests"—Mr. Raza-ul-Haq Abbasi said that those frictions were natural in a country possessing such a diversity of languages religions and social customs. "But", he said, "it was very unfortunate." On being asked to express their views regarding the Turkish Revolution, Mr. Syed Ahmed said that he was glad to see Turkish ladies entering upon life with complete freedom. He desired to see Indian Moslem women to follow their example. Mr. Raza-ul-Haq Abbasi said that he found the religious and social changes made by the present Government quite justifiable, otherwise the Turks would have been unable to keep pace with the times. "The present progress of the Turks," he concluded, "foreshadowed a great future for them."

REMOVAL OF SEX DISQUALIFICATION

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA'S NOTIFICATIO

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

A regulation has been gazetted stating that no woman, who is not by reason of her sex, disqualified for election as a member of the Legislative Council of a Governor's province shall by reason of her sex be disqualified for election to the Legislative Assembly by any constituency in that province. No woman shall be disqualified by reason of her sex for election to the Legislative Assembly by the Delhi constituency or Ajmer-Merwara constituency. No woman shall be disqualified by reason only of her sex for nomination to the Legislative Assembly.

A communique says the regulation which has been made by the Government of India in pursuance of the resolution passed by the Legislative Assembly on the 1st September for the removal of the sex disqualification for election to the Legislative Assembly provides that women shall not be disqualified by reason, of their sex for election to the Assembly by the Delhi constituency or Ajmer-Merwara constituency. This however does not mean that women from those constituencies will at present be eligible to stand for election to the Assembly as was explained on behalf of the Government when the resolution was under consideration. No persons are eligible for election to the Assembly from the Delhi or Ajmer-Merwara constituencies unless their names are entered on the electoral roll of the constituency. The vote has not yet been conferred on women in Delhi and Ajmer-Merwara constituencies and consequently until this action is taken no women from those constituencies can stand for election to the Legislative Assembly.—A.P.

BENGAL PROVINCIAL CONGRESS EXECUTIVE

MUSLIM MEMBERS RESIGN

CALCUTTA, Sept. 2.

It is understood that as a result of the compromise arrived at between the Karmis and Mr. Sen Gupta in the controversy over the proceedings of the Bengal Provincial Congress Committee and on which issue Mr. Sasmal and his friends resigned recently, a wide cleavage has ensued. It is stated that there have been several more resignations from the Congress Executive and that almost all the Moslem members have sent in their resignations from the Executive and withdrawn their candidature as Congress candidates in the coming elections, important amongst them being that of Mr. Abdur Rashid Khan, the second executive officer of the Calcutta Corporation.—Free Press

SERIOUS ACCIDENT IN DELHI FIRE WORKS.

DELHI, Sept. 4.

A serious accident occurred in a firework shop near the civil hospital resulting in the death of four persons. The cause of the fire is not yet known.—A.P.

A Calcutta message says:—The death is announced of the Maharaja of Bhotan, Sir Ugyen Wyngchuk, at the age of 65. His Highness was of Tibetan origin. He was elected hereditary ruler of Bhotan in 1907. Prior to this time Bhotan was governed by a dual form of Government of clergy and laity.—F. P. I.

The District Magistrate, Poona, has ordered the suspension of the non-Brahmin paper, called the "Majir," for six months.—Free Press.

HONGKONG BANK CASE.

HEARING TO BE FINISHED ON MONDAY.

Interesting evidence was led by the prosecution in regard to Evan's transactions in Government securities with his brokers. The Magistrate announced that he would like to finish the case by Monday next so, that, if a "prima face" case was made the accused be committed to the ensuing sessions of the Bombay High Court.

The Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay resumed on Friday, the hearing in the case in which Llevellyn Evans, ex-chief accountant in the local branch of the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation, stands charged with criminal breach of trust as an attorney and falsification of accounts in respect of three sums of money aggregating to Rs. 5,40,000 being the value of Government securities belonging to the bank.

Mr. R. P. Thanawalla, Police Prosecutor, instructed by C. I. D. Inspector Hurst, appeared for the Crown. Mr. Little with Mr Blair of Messrs. Crawford Bayley and Co solicitors, defended the accused, Mr. Caroc, of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, solicitors, watched the proceedings on behalf of the Bank.

Mr. Davis of the complainant Bank at the outset made a correction in his previous statement in regard to certain exhibits which he said he had given them to Mr. Stephens of Messrs. Fergusson and Co., and not to the police.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little, witness said the entries in securities register of bonds corresponded with the bonds found in the strong room. He did not check Government securities' account in the general ledger.

He was in a position to dispute that the balance shown in the general securities account was correct. It was not correct from the point of the bank's holding. The balance only showed what the bank should have according to the account.

Bhaidas Pranjiwandas a clerk in the bank was then shown a list of securities which he said he copied from the securities register. It showed the actual securities taken charge of by Mr. Davis on or about the 31st of May last.

Mr. Thanawalla tendered the list as exhibit.

Mr. Little in opposing the exhibit said the original having gone in as exhibit already the copy could not go.

His Worship overruled the objection.

CLERK'S EVIDENCE.

C. W. Greenhill, a clerk in the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank then said his duty was to write Day Book and general Ledger. He had prepared a statement taken from the strong room under instructions from Mr. Davis and the accountant. It showed purchases and sales in Government Securities from November 1923.

Mr. Little again objected this statement going in as exhibit on the ground that it was not primary evidence.

His Worship overruled the objection.

Bhaidas Raghunathdas a broker then said he could not say how many bonds and what value he received. On the 22nd of April the accused handed over bonds of 1927 of the face valued of Rs. 3,50,000|-.

Cross-examined by Mr. Little witness produced his "sovda" booth. The total value of bonds for 1926-27 that he received in April last amounted to Rs. 460,000|- for sale. He sold bonds for that value for the accused in April last. In the same month, he purchased bonds for the accused amounting to Rs. 2,50,000|-. Development Department loans of 6 1|2 p.c. and of Rs. 50,000| of 6 per cent. He made the purchases in the name of the accused. He had no record of the numbers of the bonds sold or purchased in his firm's books. The sellers of the Development loans of Rs. 2,00,000|- were Premchand Raichand and Sons. The other bonds of Rs. 50,000|- were bought from Bhide and Sons but delivery was made through Mehta Vakil and Co. Other bonds of 1927, valued at Rs. one lac were purchased from the Central Bank and for Rs. 50,000|- from Mehta Vakil and Co. The transaction of one lac with the Central Bank was to cover the accused's previous sales while Rs. 50,000|- worth bonds were delivered to the accused.

Mr. Little wanted the English translation of all the entries from the witness' book he had referred in his evidence which the prosecution promised to give by Monday next.

DISCREPANCIES IN BANK REGISTERS.

Mr. D. Stiven of Messrs. A. Fergusson and Co. was then examined. On receipt of certain statement from the complainant bank, he proceeded to summarise the purchase and sales of securities. He traced the purchase and sale entries in security register. He found that in certain cases bonds sold were not the original bonds bought. He traced each bond from the start till it disappeared from the books either by sale or otherwise. He also saw which bonds had gone for collection of interest or for delivery of sales. In order to state what bonds were withdrawn from the bank without corresponding entries in the register witness said he should refer to the withdrawl book. He had prepared the statement from the security and withdrawal registers.

At this stage further hearing was postponed till Monday.

His Worship said he was anxious to finish the case before the next criminal sessions commenced as the accused was in custody for a long time and if the case was not finished before Tuesday next, the case might not be ready to go to the sessions in time.

Mr. Little expressed a hope to finish the case on Monday. His Worship said he would sit the whole day on Monday and finish the case to the end that day.

LICHMORE CASE.

LLOYDS BANK OFFICIAL EXAMINED.

At the Esplanade Police Court on Friday before Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla, Rustomji Framji Lichmore was charged with criminal breach of trust as an agent in respect of iron sheetings valued at Rs. 27,877-11-0 at the instance of the local branch of Lloyds Bank, Limited.

Mr. R. P. Thanawala, police prosecutor, instructed by Mr. D. B. Binning and Mr. Walker appeared for the prosecution. The accused was defended by Mr. P. N. Godinho.

After Mr. Binning opened the case for the prosecution, Mr. R. Andrews, sub-manager of Lloyds Bank, appeared as the first witness. Examined by Mr. Binning, he deposed that on June 15, he asked the brother of the accused who was working with him to see him as he wanted to speak to him regarding some outstanding bills. At that time witness also learnt that the storage receipts in respect of some shipping documents handed over to the accused on May 24 had not been lodged. Kaikhusru (the brother of the accused), called on him and on being asked for the reason for not lodging the receipts he replied that delivery had not then been taken. Witness thereupon said that he would take delivery. He sent a clerk to the docks who returned and informed him that the goods had already been cleared, and taken away. They had not received the warehouse receipts or the money in payment of the bills.

Cross-examined by Mr. Godinho, witness said that the bank was very particular about the storage of goods in cases where the bills had not been met. The bank had had no trouble with the accused regarding payment before this except a little delay in some cases and they had never had occasion to demand payment from the accused before this. They had never written to the accused that he had no right to dispose of the stored goods without first consulting the bank. As long as the money was paid in time they did not care whether he stored the goods or not. It was not true that he went to the police as the accused filed the insolvency petition. In fact he went to the police on the morning of June 17.

ACCUSED'S DEFENCE.

At this stage, Mr. Godinho intimated to the court that his defence was that the trust receipt was merely a nominal document and that they sold the goods with the consent and knowledge of the bank. It was true, Mr. Godinho continued, that they used to pass trust receipts but the conditions of the trust were never enforced. They were in fact allowed to clear and sell the goods on the same bases as if they were delivery against acceptance goods. In about 100 cases Lichmore had passed trust receipts to the bank, but only in four cases had the goods been stored by him and the receipts handed over to the bank. In these cases he had to store the goods as the goods were unsaleable at that time. In all cases the goods were cleared by him and sold. The bank knew very well that they were following that course in all previous cases and in this case they informed the police only because his client happened to file an insolvency petition. Mr. Binning said that on previous occasions there was nothing to show that the bank knew that the accused was selling the goods which he had in his hands. As the dish broke, the manager was alleged to have kicked him.

The defence was that as the waiter broke a dish. The manager only caugh hold of his shoulder and pushed him out of the dining room. He was neither assaulted nor insulted.

The Magistrate disbelieved the prosecution and acquitted the accused.

Mr. P. N. Godinho appeared for the complainant, while the accused was defended by Mr. Nabibullah.

In the Dadar Police Court before Mr. N. instead of storing them.

Further hearing of the case was adjourned to September 22.

RS. 50 FOR TWO TEETH.

T. Jangalwala, Deputy Inspector Raie of the Dadar Police Station prosecuted one Sukh Mangal Bhaya on the charge of grievous hurt, caused to one Sheshmal Kesrimal, cashier of Harmookhraj Gopiram, owning a cotton press at Sewri Road.

Mr. Sohrab B. Banaji, Bar-at-Law, appeared on behalf of the complainant. Mr. Navalkar, pleader, defended the accused.

Case for the prosecution was, that while the complainant was going along New Sewri Road on the 16th of August at 10 p.m., accused Sukh Mangal Mahanasing came from behind and struck the complainant with a stick. About 4 or 5 blows were given by the accused to the complainant, in consequence of which two front teeth of the complainant were knocked out, two more teeth got loose and had to be extracted soon after the assault. Besides these injuries complainant showed a cut on his temple and a cut on his cheek. The accused after assaulting the complainant began to run away but was chased by the complainant, and was caught by two witnesses there and then. The motive for the assault assigned by the complainant was that three months' rent for a room hired by the accused in the complainant's master's chawl was deducted by the complainant from the accused's wages, which the accused resented.

The defence of the accused was that the complainant received the injuries because he fell down on the rail line, while crossing the lines in the dark at 10 p.m. After hearing the case, his Worship convicted the accused and fined him Rs. 50 out of which Rs. 30 were ordered to be paid to the complainant as compensation.

ALLEGED ASSAULT OF A WAITER.

CHARGE AGAINST HOTEL MANAGER. FAILS.

On Friday, Mr. D. N. D. Khandalawalla acquitted Mr. H. H. Saunders, the manager of the Hotel Majestic, Bombay, who was charged with insult and assault by M. X. Menezes, a waiter in the hotel.

The waiter's case, it will be recalled, was that at about 9-30 p.m. on July 7, while he was serving dinner in the hall, the manager rushed up to him, caught him by the arm and pulling him about knocked down a dish

INDIAN PROFESSOR'S ENGLISH WIFE.

ORDER FOR MAINTENANCE REFUSED

Mr. H. P. H. Dastur, Chief Presidency Magistrate of Bombay, passed final orders on Saturday in the case, in which Professor Pandurang Shrinivas Katti, of the Elphinstone College, Bombay, was asked to show cause why the provisional order for maintenance obtained against him by his English wife, Mrs. Minnie Henrietta Katti, from a London Police Court Magistrate on the grounds of ill-treatment and desertion, should not be confirmed. The Magistrate refused to confirm the provisional order in view of the evidence led by the defendant, repudiating his wife's allegations and alleging that she was averse to Indian life which, he contended, was at the bottom of the whole trouble.

Mr. Gadkari, who appeared with Mr. Shertukde for the Professor, submitted a lengthy written address, in which he said that the provisional order passed by the Magistrate of Marylebone was passed without jurisdiction.

His Worship passed the following order:—"In view of the evidence I cannot confirm the provisional order. The papers together with the evidence I have recorded will therefore be submitted to the Governor-General-in-Council for transmission to the Court that has passed the order."

ANOTHER VICTIM OF GOVINDA DANCE

FREE FIGHT AT MAHARAO WADI

Another case of fatality resulting from the Govinda dance occurred on Monday evening at Maharao Wadi near Dadiseth Agiari, in which one Antu Pandu lost his life. It appeared when the dance was in progress Antu Pandu (20) came flourishing a bamboo stick. He was under the influence of liquor. The stick struck Pandu, who was one of the dancers and a fight ensued between Antu and Pandu. The dancers then came to the help of Pandu and after severely belabouring Antu, they decamped. The relatives of Antu removed him to the J. J. Hospital where he succumbed to his injuries on Thursday evening.

The police on enquiries arrested Babaji Govind, and four others who were placed before the Coroner on Friday morning when an inquest was held touching the death of Antu Pandu.

After the body was identified the Coroner adjourned further inquiry pending police investigations in the matter.

YEOLA MADRESSA GATHERING.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola presided over the annual social gathering of the Oosmania Madressa at Yeola was largely attended by the people of the town, both Muslims and Hindus, including amongst them the mamlatdar and the sub-judge and other prominent delegates exceeding more than 100 from Nasik, Malegaon, Ahmednagar, Bombay, Khandesh and the adjoining places.

The proceedings began with a recitation from the Koran. Mr. Mahomed Munshi Abdul Haque Hashami, Hony. Secretary of the Oosmania Madressa, read the last year's report of the Madressa, which was unanimously passed amidst enthusiastic acclamations, the outstanding feature of the report being the provision of education to girls, maintenance of orphans and a night Anglo-Urdu school. The Oosmania Madressa aspires to be Anglo-Urdu Darul-Uloom.

Mr. Fazal Ibrahim Rahimtoola emphasized the need for spreading education amongst the Muslims and urged that the sad stigma of backwardness sticking to the name of his dear Muslim community should be altogether removed from its fair name. He attributed the cause of backwardness to the jealousies prevailing among his co-religionists and he appealed to them for unity which he said was indispensable if they all desired to progress and come up to the level of their sister communities.

The proceedings terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman proposed by Moulana Mahomed Sabir and seconded by the Hony. Secretary, Mr. Munshi Abdul Haque Hashami.

DEATH OF MAHARAJA OF BHUTAN

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

News has reached Kalinpong of the death at 65 of the Maharaja of Bhutan Sir Ugyon Wungchuk.—A.P.

Detenues and State prisoners of the Alipur Central Jail have sent a contribution of Rs. 12 and a bundle of clothes to the Congress Karmi Sangha for the relief of the flood-stricken people of Midnapore through the Jail Superintendent.—F. P. I.

ANOTHER HOUSE COLLAPSE

NO CASUALTIES

Another case of house collapse occurred in the early hours on Saturday morning at Dady Seth Agiary Lane when the south portion of a five-storeyed house suddenly collapsed with a terrific crash. The building which is called "Munibai Building" was tenanted by Hindus, but fortunately no one was injured. Mr. S. M. Ali, the Station Superintendent, Byculla Fire Brigade, on receipt of information immediately went to the scene and removed the debris with the help of his lascars. He then made a roll call of the occupants, but seeing that no one was injured left after about an hour's work of excavating debris.

This is the sixteenth case of house collapse in the city in the last month and a half.

RUN OVER BY A MOTOR CAR

A BARRISTER'S TRAGIC END

A tragic motor accident occurred to Mr. Nusserwanji Guzdar, 52, Bar-at-Law on Friday afternoon on Hornby Road. It appeared, Mr. Guzdar was walking along Hornby Road when he was knocked down by a motor car No. Y-1623 and was removed to G. T. Hospital where he expired soon after admission.

An inquest was held by the Coroner when Jehangir Nusserwanji Billimoria said at about 1-50 p.m. he came out of the Ideal Restaurant at Hornby Road and was standing on the footpath. He saw a motor car standing in front of the Alice Building and a motor car going from Bori Bunder towards Flora Fountain. The latter was on the proper side of the road, but more towards the tram track. Suddenly the motor car stopped and the witness saw a man lying underneath the car. He ran up and extricated the man from between the car with the assistance of two persons. The car had passed over the man. It did not drag him. The man who was run over had fallen with his legs towards the foot path and head towards the tram track. He was lying between the two sets of wheels across the road. The man who was driving the car—Tricumdas Chhabildas—also helped in extricating the man.

Major A. Baldwin D'Souza, Resident Medical Officer, G. T. Hospital in describing the injuries said the deceased had sustained simple fractures of ribs on the right and left side of the chest. There was an abrasion on the middle of the back. The abdomen was markedly distended and dull on percussion in the flanks. In his opinion death was due to shock and haemorrhage following multiple fractures of the ribs. These fractures could have been caused by the wheels of a motor car if it went over him.

Further hearing was adjourned.

SUCICIDE BY DROWNING

On Friday at about 1 p.m. an unknown Hindu was seen struggling in the water of the basin near E shed, Princes Dock. A crowd soon collected and informed the shed manager who threw a life buoy which reached the struggling man but he did not grasp it and went down. He did not appear on the water again and was drowned.

The police removed the body to the morgue where an inquest was held by the Coroner. The deceased had put on shirt, coat and dhotar and had four pice and a cigarette case in his coat pocket.

The jury returned a verdict of suicide.

INDIANISATION OF THE ARMY.

SIR P. SETHNA'S OPINION.

LAHORE, Sept. 4.

Speaking at a luncheon given in his honour yesterday Sir Pheroze Sethna said that India was in an anomalous position as regards military matters for although schemes had been put into operation rapidly to Indianise the civil and other non-military departments, in military out of 2,600 officers there were only 70 who were Indians holding King's Commissions and these were only in the infantry and cavalry. Under pressure from the Legislature Government was forced to appoint a committee to enquire whether there was enough material in the country to provide military officers. The Committee studied the problem and its report would be published at the end of the year and before publication the speaker was not in a position to divulge the conclusions, but he could say this much that in the opinion of the witnesses who appeared before them there was enough material in this country for providing officers in the army. To him the defence of the country by the people themselves was of greater importance than the Indianisation of different branches of civil services.—A.P.

Mr. S. C. Joshi, Advocate, intends to contest one of the seats in the Bombay Legislative Council from the Bombay City South Non-Mahomedan Constituency. Mr. Joshi is the Hon. Secretary of (1) the Bombay Presidency Postal and R. I. S. Association, and (2) the Bombay Currency Office Association, and (3) the G. I. P. Railway Staff Union, Bombay. He is also the President of the Wadi Bunder Union and V. T. Commercial Section Staff Union.—A. P.

Messrs. B. K. Lahiri, I. B. Sen, Aswini Kumar Ghose and others are undertaking a tour in Chittagong, Dacca and Rajashahi divisions in order to popularise the Responsivist programme.—Free Press.

FIRST INFLUENZA THEN RHEUMATISM.

Lady Sufferer in Seattle Tells How Sh Found Cure in

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills

Whilst influenza is sufficiently serious in itself because of the state of profound prostration in which it leaves its victim, it is in the complications which almost invariably follow that the greatest danger lies.

The chief and urgent need of every sufferer from influenza and its ill after-effects is a remedy which will restore strength as rapidly as possible. In a vast number of instances this has been found in Dr. Williams' Pink Pills, the world's most famous blood and nerve tonic. As an example take the case of Mrs. J. E. Tabbut, an American lady residing at 317 Seventh Avenue, Seattle.

"I had an attack of influenza and went out too soon after my illness so had a relapse", says Mrs. Tabbut. "For a time my condition was serious. The disease left me very weak and I had pains like rheumatism all over my body. The pain was especially acute across the small of my back, my chest and limbs. I was intensely nervous at times and also had a bronchial cough.

"A newspaper article led me to give Dr. Williams' Pink Pills a trial and I was so much benefited after a short treatment that I continued taking the remedy. My colour improved in a short time and then gradually my strength came back and my appetite became keener. The pains have entirely left my body and my nerves no longer trouble me. I think Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are a great builder."

Dr. Williams' Pink Pills are made by machinery and contain no animal fats.

As a remedy for anaemia, or watery blood, nervous debility, digestive disorders, and as a restorative after malarial attacks or other weakening illness, there is nothing better than Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People. Your chemist can supply them, at Rs. 2 for a bottle, Rs. 11 for 6 bottles. The Dr. Williams' Medicine Co., Singapore.

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POONA RACES.

2ND DAY: BIG MEETING.

A very large attendance was seen at the Poona Races on Saturday. All the trains brought their full contingent of passengers from Bombay. The weather was fine and the track in splendid order. The card, as usual, was along and interesting one. Failing favourites damped the enthusiasm of people who were generally at sea to spot the winner. The two events of the day saw the downfall of the favourites in Orange William and Dilawar. In the Aga Khan Cup, the champion, Orange William was beaten fairly and squarely and there can be no doubt now that Mr. Ephraum's horse has seen his best days. As regards Dilawar, weight told its tale, and perhaps the distance a bit short for this redoubtable stayer. Cap-a-Pie won a splendid race from Aborigine who ran as well expected. Happy Elf enabled Mr. C. N. Wadia to bring off a double. It was a fine race won by Happy Elf as the favourite Ardley was beaten by a short head in the splendid timing of 1.13 3/5 for the Poona Course. H. E. the Governor presented the lovely trophy. Aga Khan Cup to Mr. C. N. Wadia at the end of the seventh race. The first class special broke down at Badlapur the train was considerably delayed. It is seldom that any such mishap occurs with the race specials which are always very punctual. Although some inconvenience was felt no body was heard to grumble.

Sanatogen justified his promotion to class II. by easily accounting for the opposition in Division I of the Moderate Plate. The grey went out a strong favourite and gave Walker a comfortable ride throughout. Barnett induced Andhra Valley into second place after a good deal of hard riding. The grey is not a patch of what he was in Bombay last season. Security and Hamiar two well backed candidates, failed miserably and finished nearer last than first.

Punters went astray in their calculations in the Moderate Plate (Division II.) Money Spinner, a co-favourite with Amalfi, put up a feeble display after racing prominently till the turn. Officer well handled by C. Hoyt got away early from the barrier and maintained his lead to the end. Amalfi spoilt his chance by making a slow beginning, but at the close he came with a fine rush to save place money.

The first division of the Visitors' Plate was characterised by a poor start in which many well backed horses suffered. French Furze who was heavily backed in certain quarters, made a sorry example of this crowd by romping home a winner by 3 lengths. Ashwood made the most of his light weight on Heat Wave but was well beaten at the close. Mr. Shuttleworth's Kilindini came with a great rattle at the finish, and appears to be striking form. After running prominently till the turn the favourite Frailty failed to go the pace up the straight and finished up in the bunch.

Bickers were badly let down again in the other division of this plate when Radian was beaten into third place. The Mysore gelding made a slow beginning but Meekings soon made up the leeway. However this effort took too much out of the gelding and up the straight his finish lacked sting. The race was run at a false pace. Cailis got away to the front and soon established a long lead which he maintained to the end. The pace at the close suited Jovial who covered most of them in the last few strides.

A fine finish was associated with H. H. The First Aga Khan's Commemoration Plate. Receiving thirty one pounds from Dilawar, Mansoor Beg secured the spoils under the clever handling of Clarke. Mr. Tamadi's chestnut ran a great race and went down fighting. By placing a good third with his big weight Silver Thrush demonstrated that all is well with him. Peach Bitter looked a picture in the paddock and on this account went out well supported. The Raipipla Pony seemed short of a run and ought to come on a good deal after this.

Tycho was wagered on as a good thing in the Autumn Plate but failed to get nearer than fourth. The grey did not receive handling he obviously requires and was also unlucky in being chopped into up the straight. Victory belonged to the Kolhapur gelding Valtoi whom Meherji squeezed home by a neck in front of Candle Hill. Mr. Langley's gelding gave a much better display over this distance and was unlucky to go under. Ox Trot made most of the pace and was able to last out third well in front of Tycho. The better fancied candidate Radha Piari of the Kolhapur bracket, failed badly though she had the services of A. Behsman, the crack Ceylon jockey.

Orange William was again well tried in the Aga Khan's Cup and went down well beaten. The champion clearly showed that he is on the decline when he failed to raise his characteristic gallop in the straight. Bowley rode a clever race on Mr. Wadia's Cap-a-Pie a gelding endowed with both speed and stamina. He was able to race with the pacemaker Marmion in the early stages and up the straight easily held at bay Aborigine who was vigorously handled by Barnett. Red Hawk failed to give his numerous backers a run for their money and finished in the bunch a position he occupied throughout.

The Poona Plate saw Ardley elected a warm favourite and the fact that Townsend was again astride contributed to the cramped odds. The finish of this race was the finest of the afternoon and gave punters a real thrill. Happy Elf who raced third from the start just got up in time to short head Ardley. Mr. Begmahomed's gelding was hailed the winner when he headed Defend in the middle of the straight, but near home he was unlucky to go under. The last named is a showy Sunstar gelding who gives distinct promise.

Mr. Barve's candidates Najian and Amar finished first and third respectively in the Arab Pony Derby. Najian under the guidance of Perkins got home a comfortable winner in front of Favourite. Amar finished late but was travelling very well at the close. The favourite Saad suffered at the start and was baulked when he tried to make his run.

The following are the details:—

THE MODERATE PLATE. (Div. I.) Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750 third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in class II.

Mr. Nasaif bin Jassim's SANATOGEN 7-8 A C Walker 1
Mr. F A Banaji's ANDHRA VALLEY 8-8 Barnett 2
Mr. C Lala's BUTTERFLY 7-12 C Hoyt 3
Mr. H M Mahomed's Kummeruzzaman. 7-10 Ritchie 4

Not run.—Leachman 8-12.

Also Ran.—Security 9-2, Hamiar 8-8, Kandinava 8-7, Prince Royal 8-6, Arab Prince 8-4, Andrew 7-6 and Kitchener 7-2.

Time.—1 min 21 4-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 32-8. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 29 and Rs. 41.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 19-8. Places Rs. 9-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 18.

Favourite: Sanatogen.

Trainer—Mowlud Haji Ali.

THE MODERATE PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 2,500, second Rs. 750, third Rs. 500. A handicap for Arabs in class II.

Mr. A. A. Makanji's OFFICER 8-3 C. Hoyt 1
Mr. A. D. Contractor's DAWOOD 7-7 McQuade 2
Mr D S Barve's AMALFI 8 11 Burn 3*
Mr. Moosa Faras' SHAHIR 8-9 Herbert 3*

Not Run.—Alcis 7-11.

Also Ran.—Weidon 9-0, Belan 8-10, Commander 8-10, Sinnan 8-8, Silver Cloud 7-2, Red Flag 7-11, Shahabad 7-10, Arthur 7-9, and Money Spinner 7-0.

Time.—1min. 22 secs.

First Tote paid.—Win Rs. 208. Places Rs. 43, Rs. 44-8 and Rs. 10-8 on Amalfi and Rs. 16 on Shahir for places.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 93-8. Places Rs. 22, Rs. 21, and Rs. 5-8 on Amalfi and Rs. 8 on Shahir.

Favourites.—Amalfi & Money Spinner.

Trainer:—R Shamlan.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. I.)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second 1,250, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in class III.

Hon. the Rajah of Bobbili's FRENCH FURZE 7-10 Dobie 1
Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's KILINDINI 7-7 C Hoyt 2
Lt.-Col. Zorawar Singh and Mr. T. Harrison's HEAT WAVE 7-2 Ashwood 3
Mr. Eve's The Typhoon 8-11 A C Walker 4

Not Run:—Steel Blue 8-12.

Also Ran.—Divide 9-4, Barbary 9-1, Poet's Dream 8-11, Pomme Anna 8-8, Moss 8-8, Frailty 8-3, Addur 8-2, Musk Rat 7-12, Sophie II 7-12 and Stung Again 7-10.

Time.—1min. 43 3-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs 87. Places Rs. 30, Rs. 81-8 and Rs. 34-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 36-8. Places Rs. 16-8, Rs. 51-8 and Rs 16.

Trainer:—A. Higgins

Favourite: Frailty.

THE VISITORS' PLATE. (Div. II.)—Distance 1 mile.

Winner Rs. 3,500; second Rs 1,250, third Rs. 500. A handicap for horses in class III.

Mr. Eve's CAILIS 8-13 J. W. Brace 1
Mr. Heath's JOVIAL 9-1 Clarke 2
H. H. Maharaja of Mysore's RADIAN 8-6 S. J. Meckings 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Lucky Man 8 7 Townsend 4

Not Run: Motu Proprio 9-3, Merry Gift 8-10, and Absorbent 8-5.

Also Ran.—Stormont 9-3, Riverine 8-3, Minoo Mahal 9-0, Erinite 8-9, Lady Junior 7-11, Tres Facile 7-8, and Ethelwald 7-3.

Time.—1min. 43 3-5 secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 223. Places Rs. 54-8, Rs. 57-8 and Rs 17.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 76. Places Rs. 20-8, Rs. 25-8 and Rs. 9.

Favourite: Radian.

Trainer:—C. Jennings

H. H. THE FIRST AGA KHAN'S COMMEMORATION PLATE. Distance 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,500, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs 1,250. Terms for Arabs in classes I and II.

Mr. Heath's MANSOOR BEG 7-10 Clarke 1
Mr Hussein Tamavi's DILAWAR 9-13 Barnett 2
Mr. Heath's SILVER THRUSH 9-13 Bowley 3
H. H. Maharaja of Rajpipla's Peach Bitter 8-10 Townsend 4

Not run: Jodi 9-10 and Zoofakar 8-7.

Also Ran:—Tarick 9-13, Mandil 8-10, Sun Spray 9-4, Hyder Pasha 9-1, Aftab 9-0, Cheerful 8-7, Rarity 9-9, Kadir Hajaz 8-10, Kowkab 8-10, Bucknell 8-8, Kanze 8-7, Sannayet 8-6, Detective 8-6, Stability 8-6, and Crown 8-6.

Time.—2mins. 23 1/5secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 40. Places Rs. 21-8, Rs. 18-8 and Rs. 37.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 23-8. Places Rs. 12-8, Rs. 9-8 and Rs. 24.

Favourite: Dilawar.

Winner Trained privately.

THE AUTUMN PLATE. Distance about 1¼ miles.

Winner Rs. 7,000, second Rs. 2,500, third Rs. 1,000. A handicap for horses in class II.

H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's VALTOI, 7-7 Meherjee 1
Messrs G. E. D. Langley and Shantidas Askuran's CANDLE HILL 8-4 Burn ... 2
Mr. J. C. Galstaun's OX TROT 8-8 Dobie 3
Mr. G. D. Shuttleworth's Tycho 7-8 Stokes 4

All Ran.

Also Ran.—Bonnie Lad 7-0, Purser 8-9, Simon's Choice 7-13, My Realm 85, Hard Battle 7-5, Aldergrove 8-0, The Sliding Stone 7-6, Radhia Piari 6-12, Unitoi 7-7 and Crab Apple 7-6.

Time.—2min. 35 1-5secs

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 82-8. Places Rs. 157-8, Rs. 50-8 and Rs. 38.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 59. Places 88, Rs. 23 and Rs. 19.

Favourite: Tycho.

Trainer:—Shripati.

THE AGA KHAN'S CUP. Distance 1½ miles.

A Cup value £100, presented by H. H. the Aga Sir Sultan Muhammad Shah, Aga Khan, G.C.S.I., G.C.I.E., and Rs. 23,000 from the fund. Winner the Cup and Rs 15,000, second Rs. 5,000, third Rs. 3,000.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's CAP-A-PIE 9-2 Bowley-1
Mr T M Thaddeus' ABORIGINE 8-7 Barnett 2
Mr A. E. Ephraum's ORANGE WILLIAM 9-7 Townsend 3
H H Maharaja of Kolhapur's Marmion 9-0. Brace 4

All ran.

Also Ran.—Red Hawk 9-3, Rabalto 9-2, Heron 9-2, Revival 9-0, Pombay 8-7, and Chrysolite 8-3.

Time.—2mins. 36secs.

First Tote paid.—Win Rs. 51-8. Places Rs. 13, Rs. 14-8 and Rs. 11-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 33. Places Rs. 7, Rs. 8 and Rs. 6.

Favourite: Orange William.

Trainer:—Major A W Molony.

THE POONA PLATE. Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 10,000, second Rs. 3,000, third Rs. 2,000. Terms for horses 3 and 4 years old only.

Mr. C. N. Wadia's HAPPY ELF 7-8 F Black 1
Mr. N Beg Mahomed's ARDLEY 8-3 Townsend 2
Messrs. G E D Langley and Shantidas Askuran's DEFEND 8-6 Burn 3
Mr. Eve's Bridgman 8-11 C. Hoyt 4

Not Run: Songe Dore 6-11.

Also Ran:—Four Square 8-11, Happy Sinner 7-12, Invinola 7-5, and Puppet 7-2.

Time.—1min. 13 3.5secs.

First Tote paid:—Win Rs. 57-8. Places Rs. 16, Rs. 13-8 and Rs. 17-8.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 25-8. Places Rs. 7-8, Rs. 7 and Rs. 10-8.

Favourite: Ardley.

Trainer.—Major A W Molony.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Distance 6 furlongs.

Winner Rs. 4,00, second Rs. 1,250, third Rs. 750. Terms for Arab ponies 14 hands and under which have not won a flat race value Rs. 2,000 or over previous to 1st January 1926.

Mr. D. S. Barve's NAJIAN 9-4 Perkins ... 1
Mr. J H Mashal's FAVOURITE 8-4 S. Black 2
Mr. D S Barve's AMAR 8-7 Howell ... 3
Mr. A M Khairaz's Kurdistan 8-3 Bowley 4

Not Run.—Maxim 9-4 Sea Spray 8-10, Tamaran 8-10 and Ramban 8-6.

Also Ran:—Grey Fox 9-0, Nevis 9-0, Mumty 8-0, Haloob 9-0, Red Prince 8-11, Khaliphat 8-10, Musal 8-10, Amanra 8-10, Ebrahim Beg 8-10, Saad 8-6, Cash Box 8, Baig 8-0, Mohul Hill 8-0, Sawi 7-12, Shanghai 7-6 and Zoba 7-2.

Time.—1min. 23 1/5secs.

First Tote Paid.—Win Rs. 67-8. Places Rs. 698, Rs. 38-8 and Rs. 43.

Second Tote paid:—Win Rs. 28. Places Rs. 44, Rs. 22 and Rs. 20.

Favourite: Saad.

Trainer:—L. H. Hewitt.

AUSTRALIANS V. ENGLAND XI

MATCH ENDS IN A DRAW

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Folkestone.—The match between Australians and England XI ended in a draw. Australians 274. England XI 199 for 9 wickets.

ST. LEGER PROBABLES

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The following are the probables with their jockeys for St. Leger:—

Booklet (R. Jones); Caissot (T. Weston); Comedy King (C. Elliott); Coronach (Childs); Foliation (Brennan); Glen Albyn (not Glamibyn) (Jameson); Hercules (Dines); Hilika (Smirke); Lex (Beary); Masked Ruler (Esling); Norman Duke (Lane); South Bourne (Dempsey); Steel Point (Perryman); Wangratta (blank).—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Wangratta was scratched from the St. Leger at 11-53 to-day.—Reuter.

PRINCE EDWARD HANDICAP

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Prince Edward Handicap has resulted as follows:—

Market Basket (seven to one) 1
Mafoota (nine to one) 2
Dark Japan (eight to one) 3

Six Ran. Won by a length. Three quarters separated the second and the third.—Reuter.

OFFICIAL AND PERSONAL

The Governor of Bombay accompanied by Mr. J. C. Ker, Private Secretary and Captain K. E. Previte and Captain O. L. Paget, Aides-de-Camp, arrived in Kirkee on the 3rd September.

Mrs. C. G. H. Fawcett, The Hon. Mr. Justice P. E. Percival, Miss Percival, Mr. G F. Chatfield, Sir Leslie Hudson and Major and Mrs. H deN. Lucas arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on the 3rd September.

The Earl of Feversham, Mr. S. J. Gillum and Mr. E. J. Bunbury arrived at Government House, Ganeshkhind, on Saturday last.

The Governor of Bombay attended the Races on Saturday last and presented the Aga Khan Cup.

WEEK-END CRICKET.

HINDU GYM. AND BOMBAY GYM, DRAW.

The Hindu Gym. and Bombay Gym played a two-day match on the Esplanade beginning on Saturday. Batting first the former scored 138 runs Baliah Naidu being top-scorer with 41. The Bombay Gymkhana replied with 100 runs. In the second attempt the Hindus scored 105 for 5 wickets while the European obtained 109 for the same number of wickets, the match ending in a draw.

HINDU GYMKHANA.

First Innings.

S M Dalvi c Cummings, b Aste 12
K G Pardeshi c Radcliffe b Weir 13
Yoganath c Compton b Weir 14
Baliah Naidu, b Andrews 41
L P Jai, c Hardcastle b Mackinon ... 26
D L Pupala, c Andrews b Aste 8
S S Dongre c Andrews b Aste 8
J V Dalholkar, lbw, Aste 3
V P Mehta c and b Aste 0
E R Kagal not out 2
M H Chandarana lbw, Aste 0
Extras 11
Total 138

Bowling.
G Aste, 6 wkts for 36 runs.
R Andrews 1 wkt for 21 runs.
Weir 2 wkts for 38 runs.
Mackinon, 1 wkt for 11 runs.

HINDU GYM.—2nd Innings.

KG Pardeshi Andrews b Weir 6
L P Jai, lbw Andrews 13
Baliah Naidu c Ingham b Weir 13
Yoganath, not out 34
S M Dalvi b Jenny 23
S S Dongre st. Compton b Jenny ... 0
D L Pupala, not out 8
The rest did not bat.
Extras 8
Total (for 5 wkts) 105

Bowling:
R. Andrews 1 wkt. for 7 runs.
G. Weir 2 wkts for 20 runs.
W. Jenny 2 wkts. for 18 runs.

BOMBAY GYM.—1st Innings.

R Andrews b Chandarana 7
G Weir c V P Mehta b Chandarana ... 3
W L Radcliffe, lbw Chandarana ... 5
W R Jenny c Jai b B R Kagal 17
M Mackinnon b Baliah Naidu 13
W E Lucas b Balia Naidu 5
G Aste not out 25
R Cummings b Baliah Naidu 0
F A Cole, b Chandarana 17
J L Ingham b Chandarana 0
J N Compton b B R Kagal 1
Extras 7
Total 100

Bowling:
M. Chandarana 5 wkts for 39 runs.
B R Kagal 2 wkts for 28 runs.
Baliah Naidu 3 wkts for 10 runs.

BOMBAY GYM.—2nd Innings

M Mackinnon Pardeshi b Chandarana 14
W R Jenny, b Chandarana 1
W E Lucas, c Yoganath b B R Kagal 4
F A Cole st V P Mehta b Baliah Naidu 16
G Aste not out 43
W L Radcliffe b Chandarana 9
R Andrews not out 6
Rest did not bat.
Extras 16
Total (5 wkts) 109

Bowling:
M Chandarana 3 wkts for 40 runs.
B R Kagal 1 wkts for 19 runs.
Baliah Naidu 1 wkts for 20 runs.

ISLAM GYM. WIN.

On Sunday the Islam Gym. obtained a victory over the Friends' Union C. C. on the Kennedy Sea Face. The visitors batting first ran up a total of 64 runs to which the home team replied with 89.

COUNTY CRICKET

LONDON, Sept. 3

The County cricket matches between Middlesex and Worcestershire at Lords, and Northamptonshire and Sussex at Northampton, which began on Wednesday ended in a draw, there being no play today owing to rain. Scores: Middlesex 278 for 9.—Reuter's Special.

Somerset vs. Yorkshire.—Match drawn. Somerset 329 for 8 declared (Robinson 6 for 87). Yorkshire 254 for 6 (Holmes 55, Mitchell 51 not out).

Gentlemen vs. Players.—The match ended in a draw. Players 225. Gentlemen 294 (Challoner 56, Duleepsinhji 71, Geary 4 for 62). Players 165 for 2 (Whysall 71, E. Tyldesley 50 not out).—Reuter's Special.

LONDON, Sept 4.

The following are the cricket matches that began to-day:—

Yorkshire v. M C C at Scarborough.—Yorkshire 349 (Sutcliffe 107, Leyland 66, Stevens 5 for 106). M. C. C. 3 for no wickets.

Tennyson's Eleven v. Calthorpe's Eleven at Folkestone.—Tennysons XI 308 for 8 Gillingham 72, Livock 56, Harold Gilligan 51 not out).

Australians v. Civil Service Association at Chiswick.—Australians 440 for 7 (Taylor 201 Everett 93 not out).—Reuter's Special.

GAMES UNDER RUGBY UNION RULES.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Following are the results of the games under the Rugby Union rules played to-day:—

Plymouth 20, Bridgewater 6.
Cardiff 39, Bridgend 3.
Leicester 14, Bath nil.—Reuter's Special.

COBHAM LEAVES FOR ENGLAND

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Port Darwin.—Cobham has left Australia for England.—Reuter.

SELF DEFENCE.

A VITAL PROBLEM.

DR. PARANJPYE ON MILITARY TRAINING.

Military Training is absolutely necessary" that was the burden of an interesting speech delivered by Dr. R. P. Paranjpye at a public meeting on Sunday evening held under the auspices of the Bombay Students' Brotherhood. Mr. Bhulabhai J. Desai, Advocate, presided.

After he was introduced by the chairman, Dr. Paranjpye said that the problem of military training was the most vital one; and the students of to-day ought to think more seriously about it. There was loud talk of Swaraj in all corners of the country but none gave thought to the necessity of military training. It could not be retained through offices alone. Every free nation must have its defence force. Those were the facts and the speaker urged his hearers to face facts as they were. The disarmament Conference had not achieved much and the preparations for another big war were going on all over the world.

NOT A WORK OF MOMENT.

The problems of India were in a way peculiar and different from those of other countries. The danger of the frontier, the "Russian bogey,", the Japanese danger and the fear of an Afghan invasion—all those were not groundless or impossible; and India should not hope the Empire to defend it always. The guns and ammunitions could be manufactured soon; but men to use could not be made fit in a moment. The situation of Indians in an occasion of emergency would be hopeless and it was inevitably necessary to remove those circumstances.

Indians of the day were quite unaware of military training and the spirit behind the army. The newspapers even did not want people to know it. At the time of the great war most of the recruits from India were uneducated men and many of them even in Northern India were recruited by questionable methods which created affairs like the Jallianwalla Bagh. The modern methods of fight were not like those of the old days and to suit the present methods the educated classes should come forward and take military education. The policy adopted by Britain since her rule was established in India, was that of keeping the educated people of India away from military education. But it was the duty of the leaders of the country to press the Government on that point and bring about a change in that policy. The Skeen Committee had complained that they were not getting proper material for military training. That was a statement damaging to the self-respect of the country although it was not true.

YOUNGMEN GETTING LUXURIOUS.

Referring to the fear of Indians in joining the army, the speaker said that young men in all free countries were required to take military training, and thereby they certainly did not waste their intellectual or physical qualities. Robust constitutions knowledge of the use of arms, power of self-defence—all that was necessary if Indians wanted to see the glorious future of India and protect their honour against any foreign invasion. More than that, military training would make young men of India, whose physique was defective and who were day after day taken more and more to luxury. It would make them regular and allow their mind to grow steadier.

The speaker then referred to the report of the Territorial and Auxiliarly Forces Committee of which he was one of the members and said that the Government had yet taken no action on it. He, therefore, said that great pressure should be brought to bear on the Government from all sides and educated as well as the uneducated persons should undergo military training if for nothing else for an emergency. In the end Dr. Paranjpye appealed to the students to join the University Training Corps. It was not a waste of time nor was it a sacrifice; and even if it were sacrifice, it should be undertaken for the ambition of Freedom.

EVERYONE'S DUTY.

The Chairman, in concluding the proceedings, recalled an incident when a well-known politician of Britain had told him that the essential condition of Responsible Government was capacity for self-defence. It was impossible to imagine India enjoying dominion status with someone else protecting her. Without strength and fitness to safeguard the country against any foreign invasion, political enfranchisement was impossible. Military training was in no way a sacrifice but it was a duty in the present state of disgraceful degeneration of India. In the interest of national self-respect and liberty of the country military and physical training was absolutely necessary. No commission or committee would do anything for India unless Indians helped themselves; and the sooner they realized it the better for them.

With a vote of thanks for the chair and the speaker, the meeting terminated.

SHOOTING INJURED ANIMALS

DEPUTATION TO GOVERNMENT.

To the Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—I am asked by the members of the deputation that waited upon His Excellency the Governor of Bombay at Ganeshkhind, Poona, on 31-8-1926 in connection with the Bill empowering the police to shoot injured animals in public streets to say that the information which appeared in your issue dated 3rd September, with regard to the prospects of the interview, is inaccurate and that a detailed authentic report of the interview will be sent later on.—Yours, etc.

J. N. MANKAR,
Asst: Secretary, Bombay Humanitarian League.

14a, Shrog Bazar, Bombay,, 2.
September 4.

BOMBAY CITY AND SUBURBS.

ENGAGEMENTS

TO-DAY.

Textile Tariff Board, Town Hall, 11 a.m.
Municipal Corporation, 3-40 p.m.

Bombay Medical Union.—A clinical meeting of the members of the Bombay Medical Union will be held at the Sanitary Institute at Princess Street, to-day (Monday) at 7 p.m. (S.T.) sharp.

RAILWAY TIMING.

B.B. & C.I. RAILWAY.

The principal Mail and Express trains arrive at and depart from Colaba Station at the following hours daily. Standard time is given in all cases.

	Bombay (Colaba.) Arrl.	Dep.
Bombay-Peshawar Mail	11-15	16.30
Gujarat Mail	7.37	20.45
Kathiawar Mail	8.42	21. 5
Delhi Express	6-30	21.25
Express	20.25*	7.00

*Terminates at Church Gate.

Bombay Presidency Radio Club.—A vocal and instrumental concert will be broadcast by the Bombay Presidency Radio Club to-day (Monday) at 6.45 p.m.

MR. ASAVALE'S CANDIDATURE.

Mr. R. S. Asavale writes:—

"I have decided to stand as a (Labour) Candidate in the ensuing Bombay Council Election for a reserve seat from the Bombay North Non Mahomedan Constituency."

PATHE

Harold Lloyd is introduced in his Pathe Comedy, "Why Worry," as a young man who "has taken so many pills he rattles when he walks." When the story is ended he has filled the revolutionists of Paradise so full of cannon balls and the audience so full of laughs that they can't walk.

Harold Lloyd, giant John Aasen and the petite Jobyna Ralston make up the volunteer army, and they lay down some laugh barrage! "Why Worry" is a farcical version of romance and adventure stories of revolutions, and will make the world a happier place to live in so long as it remains at the Royal Opera House. It is an ideal picture for the holiday programme.

DEATH BY DROWNING.

The dead body of an unknown Hindu aged 10 years was found on Saturday noon in the rocks at Sassoon Dock. The clothes over the body were torn and the face was smashed. Sergeant Barber of the Harbour Police Station removed the body to the morgue.

At an inquest held at the Coroner's Court on Sunday morning the jury recorded a verdict of death by drowning in the Sea at Sassoon Dock; and added that there was nothing to indicate whether death was accidental or suicidal.

KNOCKED DOWN BY ELECTRIC TRAIN.

The inquest touching the death of Hari Abhimanya a Mang Garudi aged 22 years who was knocked down by an Up Electric Train near Mahim Station on 31st August, was concluded by Rao Bahadur B. N. Athavale, the Coroner on Sunday morning.

C. M. Desouza, the driver of No. 112 Up Electric Train giving evidence said that after passing the advance starter off Mahim station he saw a gang of men and women trying to cross the railway track from the right to the left side. As he blew his horn, the gang stood between the two tracks. Just as the train was passing the crowd, the deceased darted from the crowd and ran across the railway line before the train. He was knocked down and was thrown out on the left side. As he was injured, witness stopped the train and found the deceased bleeding from the head. In a few minutes the deceased died.

Witness further said that he had asked one Bhimya Gunya one of the gang to help him to put the dead body in the train; but he had replied that as the deceased did not belong to him, he could not touch him.

Ananda Sakharam was then called by the Coroner and was asked as to why he should not be prosecuted for giving false evidence in a judicial inquiry. Ananda replied that he had told the truth; but the driver of the train had given false evidence. He had not seen any train at that time at all on the line.

The jury recorded a verdict of death by fracture of the skull and rupture of the spleen the result of his having been knocked down accidentally by an Up Train between Mahim and Gowari. The deceased was rashly trespassing the line.

BURMA GOVERNOR'S ADDRESS TO STUDENTS.

RANGOON, September 6.

His Excellency the Governor addressed to-day the Senior students at the University College on "Administration." His Excellency gave a sketch of the organisation of public services in Burma and dwelt on the system of land revenue, forests, law and order, police, judiciary and prisons. Concluding the Governor said: "The word 'administration' means service. It is in the hope and belief, gentlemen, that you will stand forward and serve your country, that I have come to lecture to you."—A.P.

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The Bombay Chronicle.
MONDAY, SEPTEMBER 6, 1926.

WANTED—THE MAHATMA.

We publish elsewhere an appeal to Mahatma Gandhi to resume the active leadership of the National movement which he has voluntarily abandoned for the year. The appeal speaks for itself and there is hardly any doubt that it gives form to what the signatories rightly describe as the unexpressed wish of the country. It is unnecessary to recall the circumstances which induced Mahatma Gandhi to retire from political activity for a year. Nor is it profitable to speculate whether this self-imposed seclusion was justified. Much less is it profitable, as the signatories point out, to criticise, to praise or censure individuals for this or that act in the Mahatma's absence in jail or during his retirement. The past is past recall. We have to be up and doing in the living present, learning wisdom from our failures as well successes. Now, if there is one outstanding lesson that the past course of the Non-Co-operation movement teaches it is that the people of India, whatever their shortcomings and limitations, are prepared to rise to a high level of national endeavour under the stress of a national necessity and the inspiriting guidance of a leader they love as well as respect. The Non-Co-operation movement, as one of its uncompromising opponents confessed, came within an inch of succeeding. It did so because the country realised, as it had never realised before, that the only way of escape from the wrongs it suffered was through freedom and because it found the man that it needed to lead it in its unprecedented endeavour to act upto that realisation.

The national necessity is now there as before. And what is more, to the wrongs that the country suffers as a result of foreign rule have been added the wrongs inflicted by its own sons by their fratricidal squabbles and divided counsels. The country has an immediate duty to perform and that is to return Congressmen to the legislatures in overwhelming majorities next November. But a new peril—communalism—has overtaken the country which may conceivably prevent the country, despite itself, from fully carrying out the Congress mandate. The signatories to the appeal to the Mahatma do not exaggerate the potency of this peril when they express their fear that, as a result of the present unhappy state of things, in the next Assembly and Councils the anti-Nationalist majority will be overwhelming and they express the bare truth when they point to the tragedy of the situation that such a majority will, as a matter of fact, reflect only a very small minority of the people of India. From such a catastrophe it is the duty of every Indian to save the country. More so is it the duty of one from whom his countrymen have long been waiting for a lead,—"the one Indian who is a national figure and is trusted by all the warring communities and feared as well as respected by the Government".

The resignation of Lala Lajpatrai from the Swaraj Party is symptomatic of the danger that threatens the national cause. Few living Indian leaders have done more to make the Congress what it is today, at once the embodiment of the nation's aspirations and the custodian of its honour, than Lala Lajpatrai. To-day however, Lalaji's views are such that their acceptance will harm the prestige and authority of the Congress and through it the national cause. His views have this harmful effect because they are coloured by communalism. Lala Lajpatrai is, of course, not the only leader who has been conquered by the communal spirit. Among both Hindus and Muslims there are communal bigots who do not even share his intense patriotic desire to see his country free as early as possible. We instance him especially because from a leader of his repute and influence the country did not expect such a wrong lead as he has sought to give. It is both futile and unwise to under-estimate the magnitude of the reactions on the forthcoming elections of his resignation from the Swaraj Party by the impetus that it will give to zealots and fanatics in both the communities. Only the man who commands, as Mahatma Gandhi does, the confidence of all communities in a measure not yet reached by any Indian can check, if not altogether prevent, the suicidal warfare by his timely intervention. The country's need demands this intervention and it is the duty of all Indians to see that the demand does not remain unfulfilled.

IMPERIALIST GREED.

Abyssinia has lodged a protest before the League of Nations for the scant respect shown to her as an independent African Power by the secret arrangement, which has recently come to light, between England and Italy under which without consulting her the two Powers proposed according economic preferment to each other at her expense. The waters of Lake Tsana "which are required for the greater cultivation in the Gezira Plain in the Sudan of the long staple cotton urgently required by Lancashire" were to be dammed by Great Britain, a proceeding to which Italy was not to object if Great Britain consented to Italy's building a railway line through the Western portion of Abyssinia in order to effect through communication with her province of Eritrea in the North and Italian Somaliland in the South.

It is a piece of singular ill-luck to British foreign policy that the agreement between the two Powers came to be published. It has not at all been to its liking and now efforts are made in the British Press to start a campaign which will induce Abyssinia to believe that England is always ready to treat that country in the most honourable manner and will have nothing to do with the Italian policy of penetrating into Abyssinian territory. In short, Italy is to be left in the lurch because secrecy cannot any longer be maintained about the "deal" at the expense of other peoples' property in which England and Italy were engaged. The ways of Imperialism are frankly crooked and when Powers possessed with Imperialist greed quarrel over a diplomatic burglary that has missed its mark, the spectacle is as unedifying as that of ordinary thieves falling out. England France and Italy have long had an eye on Abyssinia and each one of them is waiting to share the spoils if that helpless country can be embroiled into some trouble. In 1906 a Tripartite Agreement was entered into by them for defining their "spheres of influence". In an article in the "Outlook" Lieut-Commander Kenworthy is quite frank about what the Agreement meant. "Needless to say", he remarks, "this Agreement bound the signatory Powers to preserve the complete independence of Ethiopia" and he makes the significant comment, "This is the formula always used when a weak backward State is about to be partitioned by powerful neighbours". But he realises that the formula has not worked and anxiously remarks. "we must separate our claim from the Italian demands". It remains to be seen what the League will have to say about England's share in this piratical attack on Abyssinian independence.

PLEADERS' PROTEST

Towards the conclusion of the Back Bay Committee's sittings in Bombay the public was often amazed at some of the questions put by Sir Fredrick Hopkinson, a member of the Committee. The following from his examination of Sir Lawless Hopper is worth being re-quoted:—

"Is Mr. Nariman what is known here as a pleader?—He is. And as such it is partly his professional duty to defend professional criminals in Police Courts?—I think it is. Some of his charges are so extraordinary that I venture to suggest that possibly his point of view was somewhat clouded by his professional activities particularly criminal?—I always thought so."

What Sir Fredrick would "venture to suggest" was certainly venturesome. Whether the privileged position of Sir Fredrick would legally protect his "suggestions" the pleaders referred to have not yet put to a test. But the Police Courts Bar Association has unanimously though very late passed a resolution recording its "emphatic protest against the grossly offensive and defamatory allegations and insinuations made against the pleaders" by Sir Fredrick and Sir Lawless. The Association has also recorded its opinion "that the said allegations and insinuations are scandalous, entirely false irrelevant and uncalled-for." The Association deserves to be congratulated on its bold stand for the dignity of its profession and of responsible enquiry committees as also on its appreciation of the brave evidence of Mr. Nariman. We would repeat our view that, if the Government of India want to get at the whole truth about the Development scandal, they must appoint another committee with wider terms of reference and a personnel commanding the full confidence of the public.

INDIA'S MILITARY FITNESS

The British have been carrying on a mighty propaganda to make the whole world believe that they rule India in the interests of her own people and are engaged in the "glorious experiment" of fitting them for self-government. Whether that profession is a truth or a make-believe will be clear from only one indisputable fact regarding self-defence, the most vital part of self-government. As Mr. Jinnah and Sir Phiroze Setna point out of 3,600 military officers in India only seventy are Indians holding King's Commissions. And this after a century of the "glorious experiment" and all the tall talk of Indianisation of this services! Mr. Jinnah rightly remarks that at the present rate of progress it will take a thousand years before we have 3,600 Indian officers. Insult is added to injury when bureaucrats tell us that progress is slow because Indians lack the fitness for military service, that they are wanting in physique, initiative and this and that. Let the truth be told plainly, that it is not Indians' lack of fitness for military service but too much of it that stands in the way of their being trusted with their own defence. It is entirely beside the point to say that an average Indian has a poor physique and has not enough martial spirit. What is lacking is the will on the part of the Government to give Indians the required opportunity.

BARODA IN 1924-25.

A REVIEW.

(By A BARODIAN.)

III.

The Administration has grown top-heavy with one Dewan and three Naib Dewans (instead of one, with a Chief Secretary), and a troop of Secretaries and highly-paid Shirastedars, where there was only one Office Superintendent and a few moderately-paid Shirastedars; there are two Accountants-General, practically two Chief Engineers, one of them being converted into a State Architect, and many more such re-duplicated posts of officers. Retrenchment only affects the poor peons and clerks, but we have never heard of any officer being left unprovided for. In Baroda posts are created for men and the fertile brain of our bureaucracy finds out new designations for posts on such occasions. Baroda has an area of only 8,000 square miles, and it cannot afford the luxury of costly Secretariats and re-duplication of posts to provide the incessant stream of new-comers from beyond the borders of the State. Superannuated pensioners from British India with very little energy to do any useful work seem to be in much demand in Baroda which results in waste of public money. There are more men in the services than there are posts and many of them are given disproportionately higher salaries than what they ought to get according to their qualifications.

Lifeless Administration.

It must be said with regret that the Administration of Baroda shows very few signs of real life and vigour. The people are heavily taxed, the Development Departments, viz., Education, Industry, Agriculture, Co-operative Societies, Medical Relief, Municipal and Local Self-Government, and Public Health, fail to show real enthusiasm.

The association of the people in the Administration is illiberal. The old-world autocracy and absence of definite policy seem to rule supreme. The Legislative Council, the Municipalities and the Local Boards are working under antiquated constitutions. The Baroda Government evidently appears to be more distrustful of the people and more jealous for the powers of the bureaucracy and more narrow-minded than the Provincial Governments of India. There is less liberty of speech and association and Press than in British India. The remarks made about the assessment trouble at Petlad do not admit the miscalculations and injustice of the bureaucracy and are scarcely graceful or just.

A New Desire.

The appendices to the Report of 1924-25 contain very ordinary speeches made by the Dewan, but they are a good indication of the new desire for "publicity", which latterly is evidenced by articles in an Anglo-Indian paper contributed by an official. That the Baroda Government should launch on a policy of white-washing through journals and pamphlets, through suppressing certain papers, withdrawing others from the libraries, circularise retired officers to cease taking part in public affairs, and other methods less reputable but beloved by the bureaucracies,—all this does not reflect any glory on it.

(Concluded.)

THE LATE MR. R D TATA

AN APPRECIATION

(BY JAMNALAL BAJAJ)

Mr. R. D. Tata is no more. Many have mourned the loss in befitting manner. Most of the papers have published their tributes to his high business acumen, the untiring energy and the profound optimism —in short, all the qualities which in their opinion constituted his greatness. But to my mind none has sufficiently emphasised certain traits of his character which deserve our best admiration and which have appealed to me most always during my association with him.

True Patriot.

Mr. R. D. Tata was a patriot at heart, who tried to serve the country according to his lights. However much one may differ with the methods he had chosen to adopt, the fact does remain that he was inspired with the loftiest of motives for the industrial uplift of his country in all his enterprises. Unfortunately, patriotism is a commodity not very common among the business people of our country. One can never do too much to draw the attention of that class to this aspect of Mr. Tata's life.

Though knowing him for a number of years, my personal acquaintance with him begins from the year 1918—with the starting of the New India Assurance Co. Ltd. Ever since then we have been in close touch with each other. Often did we discuss matters social, business and political and I was always struck with his spirit of self-sacrifice for the good of the cause that was dear to him. I have been fortunate to come in touch with many big businessmen, gallant knights and baronets but in very few of them I have found this quality so abundantly as I could see in Mr. Tata. Mr. Tata rarely appeared on a public platform; he chose to act.

Another chief merit of Mr. Tata lay in his appreciation of the ability and services of persons even when he had political differences with them. He was not afraid to seek for his Industry the assistance of those who are not in the good books of the Government. The courage shown by him in this respect is seldom found in many big businessmen of to-day.

His Far-Sightedness.

During the last Labour dispute at Jamshedpur when the Company was undergoing severe loss due to its continuance with a distinct far-sightedness he courageously invited Mahatma Gandhi to settle the dispute and took great personal pains to give a befitting reception to his distinguished guest. His close association with a person of Pundit Motilal Nehru's position in the country's politics, in the question of Government bounty to the Tata Iron and Steel Works, is but one of the many instances of his courage and high sense of duty.

And yet Mr. Tata was ever ready to help the Government in the hour of need. The munificent help rendered by the Tatas to the Government during the critical times of the War is still fresh in the minds of the people. But he did it not for reward; he cared not to obtain from a grateful Government high titles or any other recognition in return. His satisfaction lay in the approbation of his conscience.

Of late there had been some misapprehension in the public mind regarding the attitude of the Tatas towards the people. They are charged with having done things opposed to popular interest. But speaking from personal experience I can state that Mr. R. D. Tata ever sincerely tried to meet the demands of the people. If he sometimes failed to do so it was not due to any lack of will on his part.

Mr. Tata had maintained his connection with the New India Assurance Co. even at a sacrifice. If all businessmen in India would acquire half his love for things Indian, there is no reason why all our enterprises should not flourish. In the death of Mr. R. D. Tata not only does the firm of Tatas sustain a loss, but India has been deprived of one of her ablest sons who tried to serve his country through its industrial uplift.

CURE FOR COMMUNALISM

I whole-heartedly associate myself with the objects and principles stated in the Nehru-Azad Manifesto, though I am not yet convinced of either the necessity or desirability of forming a new Party called the Indian National Union. The Nation has already grown sick of parties, and the addition of a new party to the already existing ones will hardly serve any useful purpose. In my judgment, the real solution of the problem lies mainly in the determination on the part of the two great communities in India courageously to change their heart and angle of vision towards each other, and to cultivate in themselves the spirit of tolerance of the views and practices of each other; it also lies to some extent in the hands of the Governments, both Central and Provincial, in resolutely adopting an attitude of strict neutrality and impartiality. Both the communities must begin to realise that each one's religion is more precious to him than his very life, and religious sentiment is too deep-rooted in human nature to be repressed permanently by bigotry or brute force. In my opinion, the outbursts of communal tension and rancour are the direct outcome of the mischievous and new-fangled principle of communal representation, and unless the latter is given an immediate burial, it is almost hopeless to see the two communities living in peace and amity as of old. This principle has divided the two communities as nothing else has ever divided them or is likely to divide them. The labours of the leaders of the two communities might for a time lessen the rigour and volume of communal tension, but they will assuredly fail to eradicate it completely. The real remedy lies more in the abolition of communal representation and the consequent negation of nationalism than in the formation of a new Party or in serving silly notices on the respected leaders of the people.

L. B. BHOPATKAR.

A WELCOME VIEW.

Every patriotic Indian will gladly subscribe to the principles on which the Indian National Union is proposed to be formed in the manifesto recently issued by Pandit Motilal Nehru, Sir Tej Bahadur Sapru, Hakim Ajmalkhan, Dr. Ansari and other leaders of public opinion in India. Earnest and sustained efforts on the lines laid down in the manifesto are absolutely necessary to save India from the machinations of our political enemies who are sedulously working to exploit communal difference, among us with the sinister object of proving to the British people our supposed ineptitude for responsible self-government in the near future.

D. V. BELVI.

NEED OF CONCRETE BASIS.

I am not against the principle of Hindu Mahomedan Unity if it is on concrete basis. But I think it is impossible in practice unless the points of difference are amicably and mutually settled.

UMAR HAYAT TIWANA.

Notes of the Day.

Messenger of Swaraj.

The numerous meetings held in Bombay and elsewhere to celebrate the birthday anniversary of Dadabhoy Naoroji testify to the whole country's love and reverence for the memory of one who dedicated his whole life to the service of his country. Many are the lessons we can learn from a life so crowded and so beneficent. But the one we need sorely at the present juncture is his passion for Swaraj, whole Swaraj and nothing but Swaraj. Spared providentially the disillusionments that have fallen to the lot of his successors, he reconciled himself at first to the task of securing a little reform here and there. But long and bitter experience taught him that without complete self-government there was no salvation for the country. And in the memorable session at Calcutta of the great institution which he had himself helped to found he unfurled the banner of Swaraj which the Congress has since religiously kept flying. Would that all India could rally round it!

An Unwarranetd Interference.

"Jix the boy for work
Jix the boy for play
Jix the lad
When things are bad
To keep the Reds away."

This is a portion of the new Conservative Marseillaise with the help of which the Tory Die-Hards hope to rouse England to a consciousness of the necessity of preserving the Old Order and not fall a prey to Socialist heresies! The action of the Home Secretary in the Baldwin Government in refusing permission to the two Russian Trade Unionists who were to attend as delegates the Trade Union Congress at Bournemouth is quite in keeping with the sentiment ascribed to him of "keeping the Reds away." Against this unwarranted interference with the smooth working of a perfectly constitutional movement, the General Council of the British Trade Union Congress has lodged a protest. Such an autocratic embargo upon legitimate international activity is bound to arouse resentment not only in Labour circles in England but also in the ranks of Parliamentary Socialism all over Europe. With its present majority the Baldwin Government cares little for this, but the effects of the step will be far-reaching.

Willing to Negotiate.

After all the two Russian delegates could not have done anything more unpalatable to the Tories than making fiery speeches at the Bournemouth Congress. This interference with the right of free speech is sure to cause resentment amongst thee miners and make them stiffen in their attitude at a moment when their leaders are anxious to negotiate with the mine-owners on lines which may bring settlement within sight. Mr. Cook has sent a letter to the Chancellor of the Exchequer requesting Government "to convene and attend a conference of the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation." If the three parties, the State, the owners and their employees, meet in a spirit determined to end the strike, the only difficulty which stands in the way now, the resistance of the owners to the proposal of a National Agreement which the miners insist upon, may very likely weaken and a compromise effected.

Inquisitorial.

The British Foreign Secretary criticised the proposal of the Mandates Commission of the League of Nations as inquisitorial when it suggested the sending out of a questionnaire to Mandatory Powers and hearing verbal petitions from the inhabitants of the mandated territories. That France and Japan agreed with him is only an indication of the desire of Imperialist Powers not to have any unpleasant matters brought to light regarding the administration of territories mandated to them. Not much importance need be attached to the agreement of representatives of South Africa and New Zealand with Sir Austin Chamberlain's views, because they are like the young chicken which must cackle in company with the old hen, but it is significant that a disinterested Power like Sweden made a report on the work of the Mandates Commission which is not at all palatable to those concerned in administering the mandated territories. Syria and other skeletons at the feast are sure to find suport at the League from Powers with no Imperial ambitions like Sweden but they will have to put up a hard fight.

Congress Victories in Madras.

The Non-Brahmin party of Madras has been carrying on these few months a peculiarly virulent campaign against Congressmen especially with reference to Municipal elections. Being the party now in power, using that power freely in harrying Congressmen, pandering to the worst communal prejudices, and having secured the support of even the Madras Branch of the European Association, it has not been without some successes in the past. But it seems that reaction has set in and that the Congress position is being vindicated. From the results of the second batch of Municipal elections for the year declared on Friday last, it appears that in three divisions out of the four whose results have been declared two Congressmen and one Nationalist have obtained brilliant victories over the "Ministerialists." Mr. Satyamurti secured 812 votes as against only 232 of his rival. These triumphs of Congressmen over all the forces arrayed against them fairly indicate which way the wind blows.

WANTED - THE MAHATMA.

PEACE POUR-PARLERS.

MINERS AND OWNERS TO CONFER.

MR. COOK'S LETTER TO CHANCELLOR.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Following the receipt of a letter from the Executive of the Miners' Federation, Government has requested the Mining Association to resume negotiations.

The letter is addressed to the Chancellor of the Exchequer and is signed by Mr. Cook. It states that the Miners' Executive and the Delegate Conference request the Chancellor to convene and attend the Conference of the Mining Association and the Miners' Federation and that the latter is prepared to negotiate the new national agreement with a view to reducing the labour costs to meet the immediate necessities of the industry.—Reuter.

MOVE FOR A NATIONAL WAGE

WILL OWNERS GIVE IN?

LONDON, Sept. 4.

At length there is a prospect of settlement of protracted coal trouble on the lines which, it is hoped, will bring enduring peace to Britain's basic industry, although owners are still irrevokably opposed to principle of National Agreement, holding that freedom resumed by districts on the abandonment of control by the Central Council of Mining Association should be maintained. It is declared that District Associations of coal owners will resist the renewed abrogation of their powers of negotiation and wages settlements.

Therefore if national wage basis is agreed upon between the Government and the miners it may be necessary to obtain legislative power to impose it. On the other hand it is possible that such situation may be created that the coal-owners negotiation committee may bring influence to bear on the districts to modify their attitude. It is noteworthy that Warwickshire coal-owners have notified the miners that the national wage scheme would put them on a level of the lowest paid district and ask them if the reduction is worth fighting for. "Save your jobs. Let other districts do the same." —Reuter.

ATTEMPT AT SETTLEMENT

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Although representatives of the Mining Association and the Cabinet Coal Committee are meeting on Monday, the text of the letters exchanged between the former and the Mines Department reveals that the Association is decidedly against the miners' desire for a national settlement. The Secretary of the Association replying to the first letter from the Mines Department which suggested a conference of the representatives of the Association, Miners' Federation and Government declared that the Association had no authority to discuss and negotiate on behalf of the district owners' Associations questions relating to the terms of employment of workmen, and therefore, it declined to attend the tripartite meeting. In reply to a further letter from the Mines Department the Secretary of the Association agreed to meet the coal committee on Monday.—Reuter.

A JOINT CONFERENCE.

A representative of the Mining Association will meet the coal committee of the Cabinet on Monday afternoon to discuss the calling of a joint conference of both the parties to the dispute.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN MINERS' HELP TO BRITISH MINERS

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Moscow.—The Central Council of the Soviet Labour Unions is transmitting to the British Miners' Federation all the available sums collected by means of a levy on the members in addition to the advance on account of future levies. The total remittance will amount to three million roubles.—Reuter.

RUSSIAN DELEGATES REFUSED VISAS

T. U. C. PROTESTS AGAINST INTERFERENCE.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

The General Council of the Trade Union Congress privately discussed the Home Office's refusal to grant visits to the Russian delegates to the Congress at Bournemouth next week. The Council is drafting a resolution "protesting against the Home Secretary's interference with legitimate international activities of the Trade Union movement." The Secretary of the Council stated that while the Council was in no way satisfied with the recent developments of the Anglo-Russian Committee with regard to certain criticisms reflecting on the Council's action at the same time that would not influence their international relations in respect of receiving fraternal delegates from a foreign country.—Reuter.

GERMAN INDUSTRIES

GENERAL DEPRESSION INCREASING

AMERICAN COMPETITION BLAMED.

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Berlin.—The general depression in German industries and their inability to meet their increasing demands for raw materials unless there was considerable expansion of export trade were emphasised by Von. Duisberg, Chairman of the Association of German industrialists and Chairman of the German dye industry, in a speech at the general meeting of the Association at Dresden.

Von Duisberg who has just returned from a world tour, finds the position in the country is generally worse than when he left Germany. He said the engineering industry was in a worse position in July than in June. The position in iron and steel industry was extremely bad as was evidenced by the number of the unemployed, while the dyestuff industry which was the backbone of the chemical industry was very unsatisfactory business being under fifty per cent. of the average turnover.

Von Duisberg accused America of dumping competition and said although the export in the mining and iron industry had somewhat improved as a result of the British miners' strike, the home demand for coal remained very unsatisfactory. Von Duisberg expected that the impending conclusion of the iron and steel pact would bring to an end the French and Belgian dumping sales in South Germany. The position in the electro-technical industry was generally satisfactory, but paper and textiles were not prospering with the exception of artificial silk, velvet and silk. He concluded by recommending very strict economy all round and reduction of imports to a minimum.—Reuter's Special.

BRITISH INDIAN TRADE.

COMMERCIAL CIRCLES' INTEREST

LONDON, Sept. 5.

A strong movement is a foot among the commercial circles interested in the British Indian trade says the "Sunday Times" to establish an India House in London similar to the Australia House and the Canada House. Mr. Lindsay, Trade Commissioner has recently sent to the Government of India a report in which he stresses the necessity of India's having a trade centre at least equalling those possessed by the sister Dominions. The city trading circles are actively interested in furthering Mr. Lindsay's plea and are hopeful that the necessary support from the Indian Legislature will be forthcoming.—Reuter.

ECONOMY CAMPAIGN IN FRANCE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Paris.—In pursuance of the economy campaign the Cabinet has decided to suppress 228 local courts, 218 small prisons and sell superfluous army buildings and grounds.—Reuter's Special.

BELGIUM'S FINANCIAL RECOVERY COMPLETE.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Brussels.—Government has issued a statement to the effect that the financial recovery has now been accomplished and that no further sacrifice on the part of the population will be demanded.—Reuter's Special.

ECHO OF M. L. C.'S MURDER.

EDITOR OF "JAT GAZETTE" ARRESTED

DELHI, Sept. 4.

News has been received from Rohtak that the Printer and Publisher of the "Jat Gazette" was arrested yesterday for the alleged offence of publishing in the Gazette that the Police were responsible for the murder of the Punjab Legislative Council. The accused Chaudhari Tek Ram, a former member of Chawdhri Tek Ram, a former Member cused has been let off on a bail of Rs. 10,000.—A. P.

SALVING GOLD FROM "EGYPT"

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Paris.—The "Matin" reports that divers from the tug "Iroise" are attempting to salve gold from the liner "Egypt". They descended for two hours yesterday off the Ushant Island and found the bottom at 370 feet. They got within ten yards of a dark mass which is believed to be the wreck of the liner when lifelines fouled and compelled them to come to the surface. Salvage operations are being continued with renewed confidence. —Reuter.

PARIS-PRAGUE TRAIN DERAILED

Berlin.—The Paris-Prague train De luxe has derailed near Crailsheim station. The Engine overturned and several coaches left rails. Considerable damage has been done but only one passenger has been injured.—Reuter's Special.

RESUME ACTIVE LEADERSHIP.

THE COUNTRY'S UNEXPRESSED WISH.

AN APPEAL TO MAHATMA GANDHI.

MAHATMAJI,

You will, perhaps, be surprised and even annoyed at this somewhat unusual mode of approach to one who has never denied accessibility to the humblest of his followers. Our only excuse for this method of addressing you is to be found in the present deplorable condition of our national politics, the distressing divisions and cross-divisions of parties and principles, the clash of personalities and the clang of prejudice. You are, of course, not unaware of this; nor can any other Indian heart bleed as freely as yours must be bleeding at the distressful spectacle presented by the country. But what, perhaps, we venture to think, is unknown to you and what we seek with all respect to bring to your notice, by this communication addressed through the medium of the press, is the unspoken anxiety and eagerness of millions of your countrymen who have been long waiting for a lead from you, the one Indian who is a national figure and is trusted by all the warring communities and feared as well as respected by the Government. These your countrymen are unable to voice their sentiments and make their appeal to you because they respect the self-denying ordinance you have imposed on yourself. Sir, if it be not presumptuous in your eyes that we thus constitute ourselves their spokesmen and plead with you to resume the reins that you have voluntarily surrendered, will you permit us to make this appeal, in the name of the unspeaking masses of India, in the name of those who, while you were still at the helm, followed your orders and instructions without cavil or question, in the name of those sacred principles of liberty, equality and fraternity which are being trampled under foot simply because the one man who could hold up his head and withstand the onslaught of reactionarism in these days of distress and despair is not there at his post?

TRIUMPH OF REACTIONARY FORCES

Sir, our reasons for this appeal cannot be unknown to you. We have been your followers ever since you started the campaign of non-violent non-co-operation and we have not ceased to believe in the central basis of your war against the present system of government. The country, probably, was not prepared to submit to the rigorous self-discipline, the relentless self-denial that the pursuit of your great ideal necessarily involved; and so in sheer despair at the unreadiness of your countrymen, and despite the unspeakable anguish to yourself, you elected rather to countermand the campaign commencing at Bardoli than to proceed further at the cost of repeated and innumerable Chauri Chauras. With your incarceration, Sir, commenced the decay of the strident sentiment of national solidarity and of the determined resolve to win national freedom. Your release and the subsequent developments of the political situation are much too well-known to need recall. But the Nation has watched with breathless suspense the triumph after triumph of the forces of reaction, the surrender after surrender which you you seemed to be making rather than permit the country to be cast into the unfathomable pit of irremediable wrongs. There are many, however, who have never understood the sublime self-sacrifice dictating your actions ever since your unconditional release from jail and we express the sentiments of such doubters and waverers and the inarticulate but not insignificant millions as well as of ourselves when we say that the moment has come when you may, out of your infinite love for the motherland, make the greater sacrifice than all others you have made hitherto, of foregoing the vow you have imposed on yourself.

The more imperative reasons why the unquestioned leader of the Indian people should emerge at this critical juncture from his self-imposed seclusion, are also not lacking. Besides the great, incalculable harm done to the soul of a country by foreign domination of the kind we are undergoing, India has to-day innumerable reasons to apprehened that without a determined stand for their rights by her people, the interests of this country will be immolated on the altar of the greed of alien exploiters. You will, we hope, pardon our pointing out the lesson of the recent happenings in the Legislative Assembly. Because the Swarajists were absent, as a measure of their conjoint protest against the unruffled irresponsiveness of the bureaucracy, the Government dared to hasten with a Bill of prime importance to the material interests of the country but the Swarajists recognising the immense importance of the Currency legislation, checkmated them by returning to the Assembly on the fateful day. There are, however, countless directions in which the bureaucracy can and will do material harm to the interests of this country, in the absence of any check or control from the representatives of the people. And if the latter are threatened with wholesale distintegration, as it seems too painfully evident by the recent attempts at party-mongering by every self-styled leader and spokesman, there is a danger that in the next Assembly and Councils the anti-Nationalist majority will be overwhelming. The tragedy of the situation, however, is that such a majority will, as a matter of fact, reflect only a very small minority of the people of India. For we are convinced that the country is, even now, nationalist to the core. It only needs a leader who thinks their thoughts, hopes their hopes, feels their wrongs and fights their battle, without a thought for self. Sir, such a leader is rare; but India is fortunate in having at least one such citizen, to wit, yourself. Sir, we beg you in the name of your country, and for the reason not only of the wrongs it has already suffered but of those other countless wrongs it will be made to suffer, to forego your vow of retirement, to abandon your resolve of self-effacement, to listen to the call of your country and resume the helm that none can hold like you. We are not making this prayer in the blind faith and the unreasoning feeling that somehow good will come of all the ills that oppress the world. We know the chaos into which the country has fallen, but we think if you, Sir, will respond to this call, both men and material will be found in abundance once more to wage the war of our country's liberation.

SUGGESTION TO CALL REPRESENTATIVE CONFERENCE.

We have no desire to be invidious or personal. We have no intention to criticise, to praise or censure individuals for this or that act in your absence or during your retirement. We think the country has had enough of recriminations, and is ready to let bygones be bygones. But to achieve that, also, we need a real leader by right of his divine gifts of leadership that no amount of newspaper advertisement or platform assertion will infuse in any man, if he be lacking in the same by nature. And, if you respond to this call, if you seek the "modus operandi" and a word by way of suggestion,—mere suggestion—is not unwelcome to you, may we mention that as the first act of your resumed authority, you should yourself call a fully representative conference,—representative not of individuals but of all the principles or interests that tear this country into hostile camps? In such a Conference there will be room enough for Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as well as Sir Abdur Rahim, Mr. Jayakar as well as Mr. Patel. Agitation has, we know, been set afoot of late to call a special Session of our National Congress. We submit, most respectfully, that such a Session is as inexpedient as it would be unfruitful. For the Congress is necessarily bound by its constitution and rules of procedure that will not permit that unrestricted interchange of sentiments and views which seems to us to be the only way for clearing up the mass of misunderstanding and prejudice lying at the root of inter-communal quarrels. We are not unmindful of the fact that you, too, if you undertake to call a really representative Conference of the kind we have ventured to suggest, will not be altogether exempt from a liability to censure. But your motives are above suspicion; your action is bound to be national in the highests sense of the term; and, at the very worst, it is a chance of personal misunderstanding or misrepresentation, which, we feel, a man of your grandeur can afford to run, and must run, in view of the great interests at stake. We have placed before you the country's unexpressed wish, and we leave it now to you to act as it seems best to you, without, we trust, doubting, that we remain, as ever, your most respectful and dutiful followers.

(DR.) SYED MAHMUD	CHANDULAL DESAI
(Durbar) GOPALDAS A. DESAI ..	SRINIVAS V. KAUJALGI
(Dr.) SAIFUDDIN KITCHLEW	SYED ABDULLAH BRELVI
BURJORJI FRAMJI BHARUCHA	JAISUKHLAL K. MEHTA
LAKHMIDAS ROWJI TAIRSEE	R. K. SIDHVA
NOVROJI H. BELGAMWALA	SORAB P. KAPADIA.

LEAGUE CRISIS.

SPAIN'S ABSTENTION.

FEAR OF GERMAN DOMINATION.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Geneva.—Sir A. Chamberlain and M. Briand telegraphed to Primo de Rivera urging Spain's presence at the Council meeting. Primo de Rivera replied, "In my modesty I never expected to receive such an honour as that Your Excellencies' telegram constitutes. My personal inclination would lead me to agree immediately if it were not my duty to watch the prestige of well-beloved Spain which has been relegated to a position inferior to that which she merits. She must, therefore, take refuge in proud abstention". —Reuter.

FEAR OF GERMAN DOMIN ATION

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Paris.—Newspapers fear that the League will henceforth be dominated by Germany. —Reuter.

GERMANY AND LEAGUE

PERMANENT SEAT AWARDED

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Geneva.—The Council of the League at a plenary pubic session unanimously adopted a report of the reorganisation committee presented by Baron Ishii and approved of a resolution designating Germany as a permanent member of the Council as soon as the enters the League.

The Council agreed at a secret session that there was no need for further enquiry regarding Germany's eligibility. All that remains is the vote of the Assembly which will be taken on Wednesday after which the Council will resolve giving a permanent seat to Germany and ask the Assembly the same day to add three non-permanent seats to the Council.

It is anticipated that German delegates will leave Berlin in time to arrive for an official welcome on Friday.—Reuter.

WORK OF MANDATES COMMISSION

DEBATE IN LEAGUE COUNCIL

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Geneva.—The League Council this afternoon debated the report by M. Unden (Sweden) on the work of the Mandates Commission during the June session. M. Briand, Smit (South Africa), Mr. Ishii (Japan), Sir John Bell (New Zealand), and others agreed with Sir A. Chamberlain who strongly objected to the proposal of the Commission to address a questionnaire to mandatory powers dealing with the administration of the mandated territories and that the Commission should hear verbal petitions from the inhabitants of the mandated territories. Sir A. Chamberlain stigmatised such a questionnaire as inquisitorial and opposed the Commission's hearing the verbal petitions without first hearing the mandatory's observations on the subject. General opinion of the Council was that the Mandates Commission was exceeding its powers as regards supervising the administration of the mandated territories.—Reuter.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The report of the Mandate's Commission will be submitted in another form in the light of to-day's discussions.

LEAGUE COUNCIL.

SPAIN NOT REPRESENTED

LONDON, Sept. 2.

Geneva.—The forty first Session of the League Council was opened to-day. Spain was not represented. The report of the Council of Reorganisation Committee will not be ready till the end of this week.—Reuter.

FUTURE COMPOSITION OF LEAGUE COUNCIL

INVESTIGATING COMMITTEE'S REPORT ADOPTED

LONDON, Sept. 3.

Geneva.—The Committee investigating the future composition of the League Council unanimously adopted its report to the Council, and also adopted a special resolution submitted by Lord Cecil recording the efforts of the Committee and her election of non permanent seat through its recommendation to create re-eligible seats on the Council which would enable holders to remain members for an indefinite period limited only by their ability to retain confidence of their fellow members of the League.

The resolution adds that in order to give these seats dignity and security nomination to them shall be made by a special vote of the Assembly while to avoid any impression of insecurity of the tenure of seats, the Committee withdrew the proposal as regards the power of the Assembly to order a general re-election for all the non permanent seats—a point on which Spain is understood to have expressed anxiety. M. Motta, President, in a speech terminating the labours of the Committee said that the admission of Germany into the League with a permanent seat on the Council was now beyond doubt. He hoped that Brazil would eventually return to the League. Hitherto nothing has been heard from Spain as regards her future attitude towards the League.

CLAIMS OF SPAIN AND POLAND.

The report of the Committee on the composition of the Council was finally adopted at a sitting of the full Committee including the Spanish member. The report states as regards Poland that the Polish representative while not desiring to obstruct unanimity on the whole the scheme felt that he must make reservations to the article relating to the qualification for re-eligibility. The Chinese representative declares that ht supports the claim of Spain while reserving the right to re submit China's claim for 9 permanent seats as soon as circumstances permit. The Polish representative equally recognised Spain's claim and was ready in the present political situation not to oppose the solution capable of solving the crisis in the League.

Finally, the Spanish representative in upholding Spain's claim declares that he will refer the situation to his Government. In conclusion the report declares that the modifications of the draft regulations or the composition of the Council will enable the Assembly to keep in view the special claims of the States to be represented on the Council during a prolonged period.—Reuter.

UNDEN'S RESOLUTION APPROVED

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Geneva.—The Council approved of M. Unden's modified resolution dealing with the Mandates Commission so as to satisfy the mandatory powers in hearing of petitions and as regards the questions to be addressed to the mandatories dealing with the administration of the mandatory territories.—Reuter.

ARREST OF FRENCH MARINES

TURKEY READY TO REFER TO HAGUE COURT.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

Paris.—According to Constantinople despatches the Turkish Government in reply to the renewed French representations proposes to submit the "Lotus" dispute to the Hague World Court.—Reuter.

TYPHOON DISASTER.

JAPAN VICTIMISED ONCE MORE.

WIDESPREAD DAMAGE.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Tokio.—It now appears that there were only a few minor injuries in the railway accident at Hamamatsu where, however, a clothing factory has been destroyed and 8 workers have been killed and 25 injured. Widespread damage has been done by a typhoon elsewhere. Forty aeroplanes of the military aerodrome near Nagoya have been wrecked. The school at Toyohashi has collapsed and 12 children have been killed and 20 seriously injured. The school and the prefecture at Aichi have collapsed burying 300 persons and 60 children have been injured. A hundred houses have been demolished in Saitama and there were 67 casualties. 40 buildings in Tochigi including the police station have been destroyed and three police men and several others have been seriously injured. A number of small crafts have been wrecked in the sea and many fatalities have occurred.—Reuter.

EARLIER

Tokio.—50 persons have been either killed or injured near Hamamatsu when a passenger train proceeding from Tokio to Nagoya was overturned by a typhoon which also tore off the roof of the Hamamatsu school.—Reuter.

GEAKWAR LEAVES FOR LONDON.

LONDON, Sept. 4.

The Gaekwar of Baroda has left for London after a week's unofficial holiday at Torquay during which he visited Naval College at Dartmouth, the Prince of Wales stud farm at Dartmoor and Dartmoor prison.—Reuter's Special.

The "Daily Telegraph's" military correspondent commenting on General Harrington's appointment says that if his departure to India is loss to military progress at "Home" it should be of revitalising benefit to India, and besides contributing to increased uniformity of advance should give him experience which may later be invaluable in the still higher posts for which his comparative youth and record mark him out. —Reuter's Special.

"NOT A PRACTICAL PROPOSITION."

KAY COMMITTEE ON BACK BAY SCHEME.

COMPLETION ONLY OF THREE BLOCKS FAVOURED.

WANTED MORE POWERS FOR ADVISORY COMMITTEE.

The report of the Kay Committee appointed by the Government of Bombay with Mr. J. A. Kay as Chairman to consider the advisability of prosecuting the whole or a portion of the Back Bay Scheme, has been published. The report is signed by the Chairman, Mr. R. H. A. Delves, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye, Messrs. G. B. Pradhan, A. Geddis, R. M. Chinoy and Lalji Naranji. Mr. Lalji Naranji has signed the report subject to a minute of dissent.

The following are excerpts from the Report:—

This Committee was appointed by Government Resolution No. S.B. 749 of the 14th June, 1926, the terms of reference being: "Having reference to the financial position of the Scheme, to consider and report to Government as to what, if any, further portion of the Scheme can be undertaken with reasonable prospect of reducing the present loss, and specially with reference to Blocks 1 and 2."

In January, 1926, the Advisory Committee of the Development Directorate, who had been required "to enquire into the activities of the Development Department and to report to Government as to how far and in what directions, such activities should be continued or eliminated," issued a report relating to the Back Bay Reclamation Scheme. This Report had been written whilst the dredging season 1925-26 was in progress, and the more favourable dredging results reported to have been obtained in that season were not therefore known to the Advisory Committee at the time they wrote their report. Thus there were grounds for thinking that these results might justify the radical revision of some of the conclusions to which the Committee had arrived, and on the 19th April, 1926, Government appointed a small Committee of Engineers under the chairmanship of Mr. W. H. Neilsen, Chairman of the Bombay Port Trust, to check and revise the estimates on which the conclusions of the Advisory Committee had to a large extent been based. We shall refer to this Committee hereafter as the Neilson Committee. Subsequently the terms of reference to the Neilson Committee were slightly modified with a view to enable that Committee to examine estimates for the completion of other blocks than those recommended to be completed by the Advisory Committee, and which this Committee might recommend should be undertaken. It will at once be clear that we could not be in a position to consider the Scheme as fully as our terms of reference required until the Neilson Committee had reported. The Report of the Neilson Committee was signed on the 30th July last, and our first task was to take that report into consideration.

The Neilson Report.—The Neilson Report is not a lengthy document. Their terms of reference did not specifically require them to give a programme or forecast of expenditure, and they did not do so. We have had to forecast financial results, and we have therefore found it necessary to consider programmes of estimated annual expenditure, since the Department is working on borrowed money and interest has to be paid. Though we have received all possible assistance from the Officers of the Development Department, we have not been able to base our conclusions on a programme of work approved by the department mainly because its programme is still more or less on the anvil as a result of its attention to past experience and recent criticism. We have conceived it to be our duty to accept the rates arrived at by the Neilson Committee, and their estimates of annual output where these are given. From the Neilson Report we calculate that 364,500 brass of consolidated filling can be dredged in one season from the harbour at a cost of Rs. 2.75 per brass; that 121,500 brass of consolidated filling can be dredged from Back Bay at a cost of Rs. 4.875 per brass; and we also take their estimate that the cost of murum filling is Rs. 5.79 per brass. We take these estimates purely on the responsibility of the Neilson Committee and are not competent to criticise them, and to the extent that those estimates are based on hypothetical considerations or are given with diffidence, our estimates also must be accepted with caution.

MURRUM FILLING.

We find it necesary to make a few preliminary remarks specially with regard to murum filling. (a) We have ascertained from the Director of Development that although the present quarries at Kandivli are nearly worked out, there is available in their immediate neighbourhood more than sufficient murum for the work required, and we accept his statement that the rate of Rs. 5.79 per brass, which includes a charge for cost of acquisition or royalties, is a sufficient rate to assume for all necessary supplies. (b) We have also ascertained from the Director that the amount of murum filling can that be brought into the development are is about 150,000 brass per annum, representing a consolidated filling of 127,500 brass, but that certain negotiations are in progress with the B.B. & C.I. Railway under which the Director confidently expects that the carrying capacity of the existing rolling stock will be considerably increased. We have carefully considered this statement and have come to the conclusion that it would be safer not to assume that the additional carrying capacity for murum will materialise. We have therefore based our programme for murum filling on the present experience rather than on the future hopes of the Department. (c) We also find that the Neilson Committee allow for a topping of murum only one foot deep throughout the area. The Development Department now consider that in the area filled by dredging from the harbour, an average depth of two feet of murum topping will be required. The Neilson Committee's attention does not appear to have been specifically directed to this point, which has an important effect on the cost of reclamation, and as the departmental view appears to us to be reasonable, we have provided in our estimates for the larger quantity of the more expensive murum filling in the area to be filled by dredging from the harbour.

Establishment charges:—We have also raised the figure of 13½ per cent. for establishment charges, taken by the Neilson Committee, to 15 per cent. This higher figure is the one now taken in the departmental estimates, and we consider that looking to the fact that the actual programme of work which we shall recommend is a somewhat restricted one, being in most years considerably below the Rs. 30 lakhs of Capital Expenditure, which the Neilson Committee assume for next season, it is reasonable to suppose that the incidence of establishment charges will be somewhat higher. The approximate figures which we take for costs of developing the reclaimed areas are inclusive of establishment charges.

We now come to the main body of our recommendations. We propose to give a very brief indication of the present financial position of the Scheme and to consider how that aspect is likely to be affected by the successive completion of different parts of the Scheme.

PRESENT FINANCIAL POSITION.

We start therefore with the fact that the total expenditure on all works, establishment, etc., connected with the Back Bay Reclamation Works up to 1st July 1926 is approximately Rs. 590.91 lakhs. If all work is immediately stopped and no further progress with the Scheme is made, the whole of this expenditure is loss without hope of recoupment, except such sums as can be realised from the sale of the dredging and other plant. The realisable value of the whole plant was estimated less than a year ago by the Advisory Committee to be Rs. 45 lakhs, and after discussing the matter with the Director of Development, we have resolved that it would be safer to make a further reduction in this amount, and we estimate the value at Rs. 25 lakhs. We do not think that the whole Department could be wound up and all work stopped earlier than 1st October 1926, and we are informed by the Audit Officer that by that date the probable total expenditure would have amounted to Rs. 605.71 lakhs. The unproductive debt, therefore, for which amortization proposals would have to be made, will amount on 1st October to over 580 lakhs. On this sum the annual charges for 30 years Sinking Fund improving at 4 per cent. would be Rs 16.24 lakhs, and the annual interest charges at 6 per cent. would be Rs. 34.80 lakhs, or a total annual charge of Rs. 45.14 lakhs. After 1935, when the period of the Development Loan expires, the rate of interest would be somewhat lower. We take 30 years for the Sinking Fund because this is the period within which all Loans taken from the Provincial Loans Fund for unproductive purposes are required by the Government of India to be repaid. Throughout this Report, wherever the words "present value" are used, the value on the 1st July, 1926 is meant.

BLOCK 8.

We have next considered what would be the position if Block 8 were carried to completion and sold under the existing agreement to the Army Department of the Government of India. We accept the opinion of the Development Department that it would not be economical to carry on further dredging in this area and that the Block should be completed by murum filling spread over two years. We consider that in this way the actual reclamation could be completed by the end of the financial year 1927-28, and that soon after that date the Government of India may be expected to take possession of the land and make the payment of Rs. 239.09 lakhs according to agreement. We have however not taken credit for this payment till the end of the year 1928-29. In this way we calculate that the outstanding debt of Rs. 590.91 lakhs on 1st July 1926 would be reduced to Rs. 469.89 lakhs on 1st April 1929. The sum that would be required on the 1st July 1926 at 6 per cent. interest to produce Rs. 469.89 lakhs on the 1st April 1929 is Rs. 400.31 lakhs. The difference between this figure of Rs. 400.31 lakhs and Rs. 590.91 lakhs, namely Rs. 190.60 lakhs, represents the present value of the reduction of the debt, which would result from the completion of this block and the sale of it undeveloped to the Government of India. From the size of this figure it is obvious that even if the estimates for the completion of this block were very seriously exceeded, the gain by completing it instead of immediately abandoning all operations would still be very large, and we have therefore no hesitation in urging that the reclamation of this Block should be completed.

We also invite attention to the fact that the whole of Block 8 is not to be handed over to the Government of India; a strip one hundred feet wide along the sea wall, along which ultimately the Marine Drive may be extended is to be retained by the Government of Bombay. We have been assured that the cost of maintenance of the sea wall in this area will be practically negligible.

BLOCK 1.

We next pass to the consideration of Block 1. We have taken from the Neilson Report our estimates of the total quanties required for the filling of this Block, of the amount of dredged filling that can be deposited in one year and the rate at which it can be obtained, the rate for dry filling by lorries, and also the amount of murum filling which will have to be brought by train, and the rate at which this can be deposited. We have taken care to see that the programme of actual expenditure on this Block will not conflict with that which has been proposed for Block 8, so that work can be carried on in these two Blocks simultaneously.

Cost of Reclamation of Block 1:—From these estimates, we calculate that when these two blocks (1 and 8) have been reclaimed, undeveloped, and after allowing for the sale of Block 8 to the Government of India not later than the 1st April 1929, the outstanding debt will have been reduced from Rs. 590.91 lakhs to Rs. 490.76 lakhs, of which the present value is Rs. 418.10 lakhs. It will be clear, therefore, that by completing these two blocks undeveloped, there will be a reduction of loss equivalent at present value to Rs. 172.81 lakhs, even if no land in Block 1 can be sold; and since the reduction of loss by completing and disposing of Block 8 only was found to be Rs. 190.60 lakhs at present value, the extra cost of completing Block 1, undeveloped, is Rs. 17.79 lakhs reckoned on the 1st July 1926.

Cost of Development of Block 1:—We have then considered the cost of development of this block. We have assumed that looking to the present financial position, and the possibly that the Scheme would not be completed as a whole, it would be necessary to abandon the preliminary lay-out of this area prepared by Mr. Davidge, and we have had before us tentative lay-outs of Blocks 1, 2 and 7 prepared by Mr. Stamper, the Acting Consulting Surveyor to Government. We have considered these lay-outs, and while we are not in a position to approve of them in detail, we are of opinion that we can safely take from them approximate figures of the net area which will be available for sale as building sites, and we have based our calculations of the cost of development of the area on a consideration of these plans. The revised lay-outs of Block 1 provides for the retention of a large recreation ground, over 32 acres in extent. We estimate that the cost of development of Block 1 including sewers, drains, roads, carriage ways, lighting, etc., will be about Rs. 15 lakhs, which we propose should be spread over a period of three years commencing from 1928-29, the year in which filling operations will be complete. The present value of this expenditure comes to Rs. 12.07 lakhs. The cost of reclamation has been shown above to be Rs. 17.79 lakhs, and the present value of the cost of reclamation and development is therefore Rs. 29.86 lakhs. We estimate that the net building area for sale in this block will be about 1.05 lakhs square yards, so that the present value of the additional cost per square yard of net building area over and above the amount which has already been spent comes to Rs. 28.44 per square yard. This figure includes the cost of the recreation ground amounting to 32.66 acres, or over 158,603 square yards. A cost of Rs. 28.44 per square yard in 1926-27 corresponds to a cost of Rs. 23.84 in 1929-30, when we propose that sales should begin and Rs. 45.34 in 1933-34, when we anticipate they would end.

Realisations from Block 1.—We consider that if only this block is completed and Block 2 is not proceeded with, an average net price of Rs. 70 per square yard could be obtained for the net building area of 1.05 lakhs square yards, and that the whole of this land could be disposed of in five years commencing from 1929-30, the year after the development of the area commenced. We have not thought it necessary to complicate our calculations by deducting from the receipts the cost of a small sales establishment, and a small percentage for brokerage. We realise that in estimating prices to be obtained for large quantities of land in the future no very exact estimate can be given, and we have thought it better not to suggest by the deduction of small expenses from large receipts a degree of arithmetical exactitude, which we are conscious that our estimates cannot possess. We have calculated that the amount of Rs. 73.5 lakhs, which would be received in varying amounts throughout the five years, would have a present value on the 1st July 1926 of Rs. 53.10 lakhs. As we have shown that the total development cost of Block 1 would be Rs. 29.86 lakhs, it will be clear that the completion and development of this area and the sale of the building plots would result in a further reduction of debt of Rs. 23.24 lakhs, and that in addition the City would be the richer by the large recreation ground of over 32 acres. From these facts we have come to the conclusion that the reclamation of Block 1 should be proceeded with.

BLOCK 2.

When we came to consider the question with regard to Block 2, we found ourselves faced with very formidable difficulties, and we desire to make very clear the conditions and limitations to which our conclusions must be regarded as subject. In the first place, the Neilson Committee have not interpreted their terms of reference as requiring them to give any estimates with regard to this block, and although we might have required them to consider this question, the time at our disposal was brief, and we felt that the only certain result of this course would be that our own report would be considerably delayed. We examined Mr. Neilson, and learned that he did not consider that the rate of Rs. 4.875 which he had given for Block 1 would hold good for Block 2, but that the rate would probably be higher. The estimate of the Development Department for the cost of dredging in Back Bay is lower, and we felt that we could not at any rate take a lower figure than the Neilson Report had given for Block 1. We have taken as our estimate for consolidated dredged filling in this area Rs. 4.875 per brass, which is the same figure as for Block 1, and we have also taken the same output, 120,000 brass of sonsolidated filling, for a full dredging season in Block 2 as was estimated by the Neilson Committee for Block 1. But we take no responsibility for the accuracy of those figures. We invite attention to the fact that the cost of dredged filling is already very high for Block 1, and we apprehend that the output when pumping into Block 2 with a longer pipe line may be so considerably reduced as to bring the cost of dredged filling into this area above the price of dry filling, in which case dredging might cease to be a profitable proposition. As regards dry filling with murum we have, as stated in paragraph 4, ascertained from the Director that although the present quarries are nearly worked out, the Department will be able to obtain sufficient additional supplies from an adjacent site, and that the cost of Rs. 5.79 per brass is likely to prove adequate.

Tentative nature of programme of work for Block 2.—The programme on which we have worked does not provide for any work being done in this block in the season 1926-27 other than the completion of the storm water drain. We consider that the propable cost of dredging into this Block must be carefully reconsidered in the light of the results of the dredging done in Block 1 in the coming season, and that dredging into Block 2 should not be commenced unless those results show that our estimate of the cost of reclamation of this block will not be so seriously exceeded as to affect our forecast of the financial results of its completion and development. We wish to state this very emphatically and it is only on this understanding, and in the absence of any programme of work approved by responsible engineers, that we have ventured to put forward a working programme at all. We understand that tenders for dry filling by contract have already been called for by the department, and we assume that if the result indicates that the area can be completed by dry filling more cheaply than by dredging, then dredging operations will be abandoned. We think, indeed, that as a matter of general principle, the possibility of continuing reclamation operations with the aid of contractors instead of departmentally should be thoroughly investigated.

Cost of Reclamation of Bock 2.—We calculate that if Blocks 8, 1 and 2 are carried to completion, and Block 8 disposed of to the Government of India when ready, these three blocks will have been reclaimed at the end of the financial year 1930-31, leaving an outstanding debt of 590.72 lakhs. The present value of this would be 447.90 lakhs. As we start with an opening debt on 1st July 1926 of 590.91 lakhs, the completion of these blocks undeveloped would, owing to the sale of Block 8 to the Government of India, still mean a reduction of loss equivalent at present value to Rs. 143.01 lakhs even if no land in Block 1 or 2 were sold. We have shown above in paragraph 10 that the reduction of the opening debt effected by the completion of blocks 8 and 1 only would be Rs. 172.81 lakhs. The present value of the extra cost of completing Block 2 is therefore Rs. 29.80 lakhs.

Cost of Development of Block 2.—The cost of development of this area has now to be taken into consideration. We have had to abandon entirely the original lay-out made by Mr. Davidge, under which this area was to be entirely devoted to public buildings, and we have assumed that it would be developed as a residential area. We have considered the tentative lay-out of this area made by Mr. Stamper, and we have taken from that, as the basis of our calculations, that out of the gross area of 496,000 square yards the net area available for building would be 264,000 square yards. The total cost of development of this area we estimate at 25 lakhs, which we propose should be distributed over three years commencing from 1930-31, the year in which reclamation would be completed. Although, as will be seen from the next paragraph, we consider that sales may go on over a somewhat extended period, we have thought it necessary to allow for the complete development of the area at a comparatively early date, because we hope thereby to stimulate sales. The present value of this expenditure is Rs. 18.46 lakhs. Adding this to the present value of the cost of reclamation (Rs. 29.80 lakhs), we get Rs. 48.26 lakhs as the present value of the developed cost of Block 2.

Realisations from the sales in Blocks 1 and 2.—When we came to consider the disposal of the building land, we found it necessary to take Blocks 1 and 2 together. We do not think that the price of Rs. 70 which we have assumed for land in Block 1, will be materially affected by competition with land in Block 2, but the time necessary for its disposal may be affected. There is in Block 1 a greater proportion of land with a high site value because of its situation on the marine front, and we therefore take a lower figure for the average value of land in Block 2. We are of opinion that an average net price of Rs. 50 per square yard would be a reasonable figure to assume for this area, and that the sales in both blocks would be completed within twenty years beginning from 1929-30, which is the year after the development by road-making, etc., of the reclaimed area in Block 1 would be commenced. We think there is a possibility that the substitution of leases for outright sales might tend to reduce the period of sales and we desire that this suggestion should be fully explored. The combined net building area in Blocks 1 and 2 would be 369,000 square yards and would yield 205.5 lakhs of rupees during twenty years from 1929-30. Assuming receipts to be evenly spread over this period, the present value of this sum would be 100.40 lakhs. The total developed cost of these areas, over and above money already spent, would be Rs. 78.12 lakhs (Rs. 29.86 for Block 1 and Rs. 48.26 for Block 2.) The reclamation, development, and sale of these two blocks would therefore result in a further reduction, over and above that resulting from the completion and sale of Block 8 only, of the present outstanding debt by 22.28 lakhs.

BLOCK 7.

Urgency for decision regarding Block 7.—We now come to the question whether the reclamation of Block 7 should be undertaken. There is no part of our recommendations to which we have given more careful consideration, because we realise that this is a matter on which Government must come to an almost immediate decision, and that whichever way that decision is given, there must be considerable waste of public money if it is relayed. This urgency arises from the fact that the dredging season commences early in October, and if material dredged into the area is not to be lost, first of all the sea wall must be sealed and then a cross-bund must be constructed to prevent the escape of the material. The first of these works is the more urgent, and will occupy about five weeks; the second is less urgent and can go on concurrently with dredging but will have to be done during this season, and will take about four months. These works will require about 79,000 brass of murum filling.

Working Programme for Block 7.—On the assumption, then, that the required murum filling can be found for sealing the wall and constructing the cross bund in Block 7, without affecting the programme for block 8, we have considered the following programme for block 7, which is based on the findings of the Neilson Committee. The only change we have made is in the quantities of murum filling required, which we have increased because we accept the latest opinioin of the department, based on their experience in Block 8, that an average of two feet of murum topping will be required over the area filled by dredging from the harbour instead of the one foot for which the Neilson Committee provide. The programme for reclamation of this block is, therefore, as follows:—

COST AND DEVELOPMENT.

Cost of Reclamation of Block 7.—We have calculated the financial result of this additional work, and find that the result of completing blocks 8, 1, 2 and 7, in development, and taking credit for the sale of Block 8 to the Government of India, would be to increase the opening debt of Rs. 590.91 lakhs on 1st July 1926 to Rs. 268.92 lakhs on the 1st April 1931. The present value on 1st July 1926 of Rs. 628.92 would be 476.86 lakhs, and the completion of these four blocks, undeveloped, and the sale of Block 8 to the Government of India would therefore result in a reduction of the present outstanding debt by 114.05 lakhs. We have already found that the reduction of debt by completing only blocks 8, 1 and 2, would be 143.01 lakhs (see para. 16) and the present value of the extra cost of completing Block 7 undeveloped is therefore 28.96 lakhs.

Development of Block 7.—The cost of development of this area requires careful consideration. The Neilson Committee has accepted the rough departmental estimate, based on the old layout of Mr. Davidge, that the cost of developing this block by roads, lighting, drains, etc., will be 26.43 lakhs. We have considered Mr. Stamper's revised layout, which however corresponds very closely with Mr. Davidge's because of the necessity of allowing for the possibility that at some period or other, however remote, the whole reclamation of Back Bay might be completed; and we do not consider that the cost of development will materially alter as a result of the revised layout. But we think it necessary to invite attention to the unsatisfactory position as regards the disposal of sewage in his area, and to point out the probability that the early development of this area would almost certainly involve the provision of temporary arrangements for sewage disposal, of which the cost would be several lakhs of rupees. The Municipal Commissioner informs us that "the construction of the (Municipal sewage) outfall at Colaba was primarily intended to deal with the reclamation, and it is impossible to say when the work on this outfall will be commenced, until we are in a position to know whether the reclamation is to be completed in its entirety." The Municipal Commissioner's letters relating to sewage disposal in the reclamation area are printed as an appendix to this report.

We therefore apprehend that very considerable extra development expenditure in this area may be involved by the construction of the temporary sewage works. There is at present no main sewer in this part of the island which is capable of taking the sewage from this area. These temporary works would in all probability necessitate the laying of intercepting sewers and certainly the construction of a sump, a rising main, and a septic tank, and the installation of pumps. The cost of providing these and the annual upkeep charges have not been provided for in our estimate as we have no data on which to base them.

Apart from this we consider that 26.5 lakhs is a reasonable estimate for the cost of development of this area, and we consider that this expenditure might be spread over five years commencing in 1930-31, the year after reclamation operations would be complete. We proposed that 5 lakhs should be spent in each of first three years, 7 lakhs in the fourth, and the remaining 4.5 lakhs in the fifth. The present value of this expenditure would be 19.54 lakhs. Adding this to Rs. 28.96 lakhs, the cost of reclamation, we obtain Rs. 48.50 lakhs as the present value cost of reclamation and development of this area.

SALE OF BLOCK NO. 7.

Realisations from Sales in Block 7.—When we come to consider the propable realisations from this area we find that the net building area would be about 3.40 lakhs square yards out of a gross area of 6.54 lakhs square yards. This land is at a considerable distance from the heart of the city and we do not think it is ever likely to become a popular residential area for the wealthier classes of the population. There is already, or will be in the immediate future a very large area of vacant land, suitable and available for residential purposes, which will compete directly with this land. The Port Trust have for disposal in this area some 45,000 square yards set free by the removal of the Cotton Green to Sewree, the B.B. & C.I. Railway will have over one lakh of square yards for disposal, the G.I.P. Railway have 35,500 square yards, and the Colaba Land and Mill Company have nearly one lakh of square yards of net building area available for sale in the immediate vicinity, and there are also considerable areas for disposal in the hands of the Military Department and private owners. Taking all the facts into consideration we are of opinin that we cannot reasonably expect a higher average price than Rs. 25 per square yard for the reclaimed land in this area, and that the period of disposal will be 20 years commencing from 1931-32, the year after development operations begin. This will give a total receipt for 3.40 lakhs square yards net building area of 85 lakhs, of which the present value is 36.97 lakhs.

It will be at once apparent that with a present value of cost of Rs. 48.50 lakhs and a recoupment of Rs. 36.97, the reclamation and development of this area is not a paying proposition. We have therefore considered whether it would not be economical merely to reclaim the land and to leave it undeveloped until it might be required either for the expansion of the city or as a necessary open space for recreation. We have come to the conclusion that by the time this land might reasonably be expected to be required for these purposes, the interest charges plus the cost of reclamation by dredging would have amounted to a sum which would exceed the cost of dry filling at that date. It would be more economical not to fill the area now by dredging, but to proceed with the reclamation by dry filling as, and when it might be required.

Recommendation regarding Block 7.—We, therefore, recommend that the reclamation of Block 7 should not be proceeded with at present. The dredger "Sir George Lloyd" and other dredging plant not required for dredging in Back Bay should not be worked and such reductions in establishment and other economics as are rendered possible by this decision should be carried out as early as possible.

Foreshore areas in Blocks 5, 6 and 7.—While we are unable to recommend that the reclamation of Block 7 should be proceeded with, we wish to invite the attention of Government to the possibility of extending the present line of Cuffe Parade by the reclamation of the foreshore areas in Blocks 5, 6 and 7. The sea here is very shallow and already much filling has been deposited by leakage from Block 8; it should therefore be possible to reclaim the land at a very low cost, and we think there might be a better market for this land than for most lands in the Colaba area. We have not the data on which to make a definite recommendation on this subject, but we are of opinion that it should be carefully investigated.

FUTURE OF THE SCHEME.

It is necessary to say a few words regarding our views of the Back Bay Reclamation Project as a whole. It will be clear from what we have already said that we do not think an early prosecution of the whole scheme is a practical financial proposition. We have been assured that the sea wall is practically a permanent structure and that the cost of keeping it in repair is negligible. We have considered the possibility of continuing the part of the wall at present constructed, of connecting the two ends by some kind of a bridge in order to make a continuous marine drive, and of turning the unreclaimed area within the sea fall into a sort of ornamental inland lake. We have before us no expert opinions on the technical feasibility of this project but it is certain that even this degree of development would cost a great real of money, and we do not think that any opinion we might give on such a scheme would be of value in the absence of a definite proposal brought forward by responsible persons and backed by careful estimates of cost. It would be an amenity, but the people of Bombay can only have such amenities as they are prepared to pay for, and for many years to come there will be little public money to spare for anything but necessities.

We think that Government should consider the question of extending the powers of the Advisory Committee to the Development Department in the direction of giving them executive functions somewhat similar to those exercised by such public bodies as the Bombay Port Trust and the Bombay Improvement Trust.

MINUTE BY MR. LALJI NARANJI

The following is the text of Mr. Lalji Naranji's dissenting minute:—

I am sorry I have to submit a separate Minute of dissent disagreeing from my colleagues, and I do not agree with the very comprehensive report prepared by them.

I, however, agree with my colleagues that blocks 8 and 1 should be completed. I believe that with an additional expenditure of 13 lakhs of rupees Government will get from the Military Rs. 279.08 lakhs on completion of Block No. 8. I must mention here that the basis for this 13 lakhs of rupees new expenditure has been got from the report of the Neilson Committee and I am mentioning this figure for what it is worth.

My reason for agreeing to the completion of Block No. 1 is because the work has already been continued on it inspite of protests from public and large sums of money have already been spent. A portion has already been filled up and in my opinion it will be unwise to leave it uncompleted at this stage as it will be a danger to the health of the City. An additional expenditure of 19 lakhs by Government on this Block will yield about 125,000 square yards of building area and about 150,000 square yards for recreation ground. Another additional reason for my agreeing to complete this block is that it will ultimately reduce our present losses. I must, however, emphasize that my agreement to complete this blocw is distinctly on the understanding that the figures of cost as placed before us will not be exceeded. I would also point out that I have grave doubts about the land fetching as much as 70 rupees per yard on an average as my colleagues seem to think if the other blocks are proceeded with. My colleagues however do not seem to attach sufficient importance to the enormous area of land already available in the same neigh-

(Continued on page 12.)

HIS UNWILLING CONTRIBUTION

TO ACRIMONIOUS CONTROVERSY

PANDIT NEHRU'S REPLY TO LALAJI.

UNWARRANTED CHARGE REFUTED.

SIMLA, Sept. 4.

Pandit Motilal has sent a reply to the rejoinder of Lala Lajpat Rai which he concluded as his last unwilling contribution to the unbecoming controversy. The letter runs:

I HIT STRAIGHT BUT NOT HARD.

"Your letter of 1st September was handed to me yesterday. It is obviously not in the interest of the cause we both have at heart to prolong this correspondence. I should, therefore, have remained content with merely acknowledging your letter had it not been for the fact that you have accused me of "insinuations and innuendoes, half truths and mis-statements". I should have thought that if I erred at all it was in the extreme directness of the statements I made and am not a little surprised at the classical phrases you have used. I hit straight when I do, though not always as hard as I should. The full texts of our letters have been published and it will be easy for the discerning public to pick out the "insinuations and innuendoes, half truths and mis-statements" wherever they are to be found. I shall only deal with the charges you bring against me in your last letter though they are hardly germane to your resignation which is the one subject we are at present concerned with.

You have read an insinuation in a simple explanation for the delay that took place in my replying to your letter of 24th August delivered to me on 26th. If you carefully read the second paragraph of my letter of the 29th again you will see that there is no suggestion that you had actually sent a copy of your letter to the Press on or before the 26th. All I then said was that I was informed only on the evening of the 28th that you had handed your letter to the Press which was an absolute truth. I made no point of exact time and relied only on the fact of the letter having been given for publication which made it unnecessary to delay my reply any longer.

"PIONEER'S COMMENT.

As for your remark that my reference to the comment of the "Pioneer" was only "an electioneering tactic" all I need say is that I do not rely my hopes on such a slender foundation. Your own weighty utterances of recent date afford sufficient material to support my election campaign and will be thankfully used when necessary. I am not aware of having received any praises for my "level-headed moderate politics" by Anglo-Indian journals during the last 20 years or more.

REFRESH YOUR MEMORY.

If you will refresh your memory by looking up back numbers of the journals you refer to, you will, I am sure, find that praise, if any, was given for something else. There are many subjects on which I agree with my European and Anglo-Indian friends, but I am afraid politics is not one of them. It will be a happy day for India when they begin to see eye to eye with me on that subject also. You see a combination of moderation and extremism in my speeches in the debates on the establishment of a Supreme Court of Appeal in India and the Contempt of Courts Bill. It does not strike you that I refused to play to the gallery, on those as I have done on many other occasions. My remarks were based on 40 years experience of the working of the Courts in India and it is only necessary to add that there is not a word in the speeches you refer to that I need withdraw now.

WHAT WAS NOT "DISTORTION OF FACTS".

You have characterised my statement of the circumstances attending your election to the Assembly as a "distortion of facts". Those facts were stated by me on the authority of Raizada Hans Raj. I have no personal knowledge of them and am open to correction, but my difficulty is that you have evaded the real issue and do not deny the central facts of my statement, viz: (1) that Raizada Hans Raj resigned at your request to make room for you (2) that there was at sometime an understanding between you and him as to your attitude in the Assembly (3) that differences subsequently arose between you and him and in consequence there was a talk of your resigning your seat in the Assembly (4) that when alterations in the Congress resolution suggested by you were accepted all differences were removed. It is possible that I misunderstood Raizada Hans Raj in some particular and if you deny these central facts I will readily accept your denial and humbly apologise to you for my mistake.

SPLITTING OF WORDS

You do not say that there was no understanding at all between you and Raizada Hans Raj, but simply deny that there was any understanding about the "policy and programme of the Swaraj Party". You then advance the legal argument that even if there was understanding mentioned by me after the Raizada tendered his resignation it "did not mean a promise to join the Swaraj Party" and then casually say: "as for helping you, you know that I have been doing so all through 1923, 1924 and 1925". The only inference I can draw from this is that the understanding between Raizada Hans Raj and yourself was that you would help me in the Assembly. It is obvious that the only way in which you could have helped me was by helping the policy and programme of the Swaraj Party. It is therefore clear that whatever words used the true intent and meaning was what I stated in my letter of the 29th August.

LALAJI AND CONGRESS POLICY.

You will agree that the help which a member of the Assembly undertakes to give to the leader of a Party in that legislature, is in its nature, very different to what an outside critic does in supporting the Party generally. Besides during the years 1923 to 1925 your policies did not follow a uniform course and your hostility to the Congress was ever on the increase. As for the legal argument you have advanced I can only express my surprise at your urging it. In legal phraseology it can only amount to this that the understanding being "ex post facto" it was bad for want of consideration. But you forgot that though resignation of Raizada Hans Raj had been tendered, he had set himself up for re-election and that the want of any understanding might possibly have affected his withdrawal from the election. which I am informed only took place after the understanding had been arrived at.

However that may be I should have thought that the plighted word of a public man did not need legal consideration to be binding on him. I have been led into these considerations by your legal argument. But as I have said I shall take your denial of the four central facts I have mentioned above as conclusive and throw myself entirely on your mercy. I thank you for the conversations you carried on with the Labour Government to advance my proposals without fully agreeing with me or being a member of my Party. But I fail to see what bearing that act of disinterested service has on your resignation after becoming a full-fledged member of the Party.

RECRIMINATIONS PURE AND SIMPLE.

You drag in Mr. Vithalbhai Patel into the controversy and indulge in other recriminations which are wholly foreign to the subject of this correspondence and I must decline to enter into them. I cannot, however, pass over your interpretation of my reference to Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya as a fling on him. You know very well that all I meant was that there was no place for any Swarajist in the company of politicians of the school of thought, to which Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya or the elected members who voted for the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill belonged. There was no personal reflection either on Panditji or others, all of whom are honourable men, acting according to the best of their lights. All the same no Swarajist has any place among them.

CURSE OF INDIAN POLITICAL LIFE.

You are entirely wrong when you say that I do not share with you the sentiments of respect and esteem which you have for Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya. It is a curse of Indian politics that political opponents allow their personal relations to be affected by their political opinions. I am thankful to say that this curse has not fallen upon me and that I am at this moment in the happy position of counting some of my bitterest political opponents as my best personal friends. As for Malaviyaji I do not even call him my political opponent, for we are working for the same goal, though we have taken different roads to reach but while I do not yield to you or to any one else in my high regard for the character and personality of Malaviyaji, the fact remains that I cannot bear him company on the road he has chosen. I hope and trust that during the long years we have known each other Malaviyaji has come to understand me better than you have done.

UNWARRANTED CHARGE.

I do not know what is your authority for suggesting that I did not differ from Malaviyaji in view he took of the Criminal Procedure Code (Amendment) Bill. I have had no consultation with you, Malaviyaji or for that matter with any one else on the merits of the Bill. I remember that I once made a casual remark in his presence and perhaps also yours, that the Bill sought to extend powers already possessed by the Executive. If that observation conveyed the impression that the power already vested in the Executive or the further extension of it, aimed at by the Bill was right and proper, I can only say that it is thoroughly unwarranted. I see no inconsistency in my agreeing to take part in conversation arranged by Mrs. Sarojini Naidu with Pandit Madan Mohan Malaviya and yourself. There would be no need of such conversations if we did not materially differ with each other.

The remainder of your letter contains nothing but special pleading in which I do not wish to follow your example. I am content to have the judgment of the country on what I have already placed before it.

SHIFTING OF GROUND.

The actual position in regard to the resignation as I find it to-day may be stated in a very few words. You first put your decision to leave the Swaraj Party on the ground of experience, gained during the last eight months. When I showed in my reply that nothing had happened in this momentous period of eight months, which you did not know already or could not reasonably have foreseen, you shifted your ground and pleaded inexperience of the Assembly, presumably to justify your inability to anticipate the necessary consequences of your being there, as a member of that Party. You were hardly able to adjust yourself to this position, when if I may make a shrewd guess, the phantom of Bradlaugh Hall rose before your eyes and made it impossible for you to hold it. For had you not delivered a great speech in that Hall after you had learnt the many things, which you did not know before entering the Assembly and had you not in that speech put in a vigorous defence to the policy and programme of the Swaraj Party? You felt that the plea of inexperience was of no help at all and quickly retraced your steps but found no shelter except in the still-born Sabarmati Pact and tried to infuse life into its dead remains.

HIS UNWILLING CONTRIBUTION.

Finally you blamed even the faith in you as a false guide which had led you into unpractical parts. I leave the matter at that. Before I close let me congratulate you on the opinion you have expressed of yourself in the concluding portion of your letter and thank you for the advice you have so kindly given. But let me remind you of the old saying that "Example is better than precept." This is my last unwilling contribution to the unbecoming controversy started by the publication of your letter of resignation. I am not yet aware that your second letter has been published in the Press. If I see it in the papers later on I shall send this letter also for publication.—A.P.

RELEASE GURUDWARA PRISONERS.

S. G. P. C.'S REQUES TO GOVT

AMRITSAR, Sept. 3.

The Sikh Gurudwara Prabhodhak Committee resolved at its recent general meeting as follows:—

"Whereas the S. G. P. C. has been working the Gurdwara Act sincerely and wholeheartedly it expects that all persons yet remaining in custody in connection with the Gurdwara Reform Movement and the freedom of the 'kirpan' will be forthwith released unconditionally by the Government in order to remove all traces of bitterness from the mind of the Sikh community for strengthening its hands in further working the Gurdwara Act.

The S. G. P. C. also expects that the Government will withdraw or rescind all restrictions or punishments inflicted on individuals and institutions for participation in the Gurdwara and 'kirpan' movements." It also resolved that the provisions of the Gurdwara Act should be applied to other provinces and the Indian States.

Of the new office-bearers elected Sardar Kharak Sing, still in jail, has been appointed the President of the S. G. P. C.—A. P.

RIOTERS & POLICE

To The Editor of "The Chronicle."

Sir,—In the discussion in the Assembly, on the proposed legislation for the regulation of religious festivals, Sir Abdul Qaiyam is reported in your issue of September 2nd, to have said: "He was all for giving Government a blank cheque and allowing them to shoot rioters like mad dogs."

While I have no sympathy for rioters, communal or political or industrial, may I be permitted to ask a few questions on this very drastic proposal? The general strike threatened to paralyse the economic life of England. With the continuation of the Coal strike England is said to be "bleeding at every pore." The gravity of the situation cannot be denied. And the gravity of the riots and disturbances which took place at a few places can hardly be exaggerated. In how many cases did the police open fire? Has any leader of opinion on any side in England had the courage of Sir A. Quiyam to propose that rioters should be allowed to be shot down like mad dogs? I do hope your well-informed readers will enlighten me, for I have never read of fire-arms being used in case of recent riots in England, but only of "baton" charges by the police.

Sir Abdul Quaiyam will hardly maintain that the value of human life in England is higher than the value of human life in his own country, whether Hindu or Mahomedan. —Yours, etc.,

R. G. SARAIYA.

Mr. Cobham is expected in Karachi on September 10th. He will leave the following day for Charbar.—A.P.

The latest news regarding the situation created by the breaches on the Bengal Doars Railway is to the effect that roads are impassable and that the only practicable means of getting consignments of rice through are by transhipment over the breach.—A.P.

A correspondent wires from Piploda:—

The 34th birthday of Maharawat Mangal Singhji of Piploda was celebrated on the 3rd September with a great show. A darbar was held and the Maharawatji was warmly welcomed and honoured by the audience.

FUTURE OF INDIA

KEY TO SELF-GOVERNMENT

MR. JINNAH ON QUACKS IN PUBLIC LIFE

Under the auspices of the Students' Brotherhood Mr. M. A. Jinnah delivered an interesting lecture on "The future of India" before a large and representative gathering on Saturday evening at the Vanita Vishram Mr. M. R. Jayker presiding.

In spite of counter attraction elsewhere where there were two important meetings were in progress in the same vicinity the hall was over-crowded to its utmost capacity. A number of ladies were also present besides some well-known citizens which also included the Hon. Mr. Justice Madgaokar, Dr. R. P. Paranjpye and others.

Mr. Jinnah spoke at length on his experience as a member of the Skeen Committee and drew a graphic picture of the public school life in England and the system of military training given in Canada, France and America. He urged Indians to take anvantage of the reforms as they were now and to agitate for further instalment. He deprecated the idea of obstruction and destruction of the legislature which he said was only destructive to the men who advocated the policy. He spoke also on the Lee Commission, what it took from India and what it gave the country in another shape and characterised most of the leaders as quacks who were neither politicians nor statesman and appealed to the voters to pull them down and not to show them any mercy at the next election.

KEY TO SELF-GOVERNMENT.

After the formal introduction by the Chairman Mr. Jinnah started with the subject of his lecture and said he judged his subject for the evening by the gathering composed as it was of ladies and prominent leaders and his answer to it was that it was very hopeful. (Applause.) He made it clear at the outset that he would merely put facts before them and leave to the audience to draw their own conclusions. The first and foremost question of India's future, he said, was the Indianisation of the army. They would all agree with him he said that the Army was the key to self-government and without it there could not be defence of the country. Unless therefore the army was Indianised there could not be Home Rule or self-government. It was for that reason that in 1921 in the Legislative Assembly the first question on which more attention was directed was the Indianisation of the Army. He then gave in short the present position of the Indian army and said that the Indian army proper numbered 160 thousand troops and 60 to 70 thousand British or imperial force which was very often known as British garrison. It was now admitted by the British Government and the Government of India the importance to Indianise the army. In India there were 3,600 officers and for the first time in the history of India the King's Commission was thrown open in 1918 which gave the people of India the right to fill up 10 vacancies in the Indian army. That meant that India only could send ten cadets for training out of which five or six got through and the rest were rejected as unsuitable. In 1924 in the first Assembly the question of Indianisation of the army was raised and he admitted that though it was he who had spoken for, it it was not dealt in the right manner. There was the Indianisation of the army, but only ten vacancies in the whole of India which meant that it would take about a thousand years to replace 3,600 officers. In 1925 when the question was again discussed the Commander-in-Chief gave the Assembly to understand that the number ten for the Indianisation was not for all time. The Commander-in-Chief also blurted out that India was not a nation and that he was responsible for the defence and safety of the country, and that in this matter particularly the Government had to move very cautiously.

WAIT FOR GOOD NEWS.

In the end, however, the Government eventually agreed to appoint the Sandhurst Committee composed of soldiers, politicians and businessmen who started to work a year ago. The first meeting of this Committee was held at Simla in August last year who examined a number of witnesses and a sub-committee went to England, France, Canada and America to examine the military institutions in those countries. The sub-committee brought with them very valuable materials and when their report would see light of the day, he was sure all Indians would realise the value of the materials they had collected and the labour they had devoted in getting them. The members of the Committee were however unanimous in their opinions in the report. Though he could not divulge the contents of the report, he would place before the audience certain aspects of the military system that obtained in other countries. One objection against the Indianisation of the army was that there was no public school system in India. The British officers started in the first instance their education in the public schools. In public schools physical training was given to the recruits and military training was almost compulsory for those who joined the public school as O. T. C. These two aspects were absolutely necessary for the purpose of taking military training. In India, they were told that in the system of education, physical training was neglected or no attention was paid to it. In the public schools in England the boys lived together and everything practically was managed by the boys themselves although they had committees and prefect. This system gave the boys initiative, built their character and taught them to be leaders. At Sandhurst and Woolwich there were military schools where the course of training extended over 18 months. When the Skean Committee visited Sandhurst there were 11 Indian cadets and the report they received for them was very favourable indeed. One complaint was that

(Continued on next Page.)

A PROPHET OF SWARAJ

DARED TO UNFURL FREEDOM'S BANNER.

A PIONEER OF WOMEN'S EDUCATION.

BOMBAY'S TRIBUTES TO G. O. M. OF INDIA.

The Birthday Anniversary of Dadabhai Naoroji, the great pioneer of Indian political agitation, was celebrated on Saturday with great enthusiasm in Bombay. A number of meetings were held in the city and generous tributes paid to his great self-sacrificing work for the country. Particular stress was laid by the women, who had joined in large numbers to do honour to his imperishable memory, owing to his efforts for the spread of education among women in this Presidency. The result of his work was never more evident than now, for among his enthusiastic admirers, and it might almost be said, worshippers, the women of this country are second to none.

On Saturday night a public meeting was held at the Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee to celebrate the Dadabhai Jayanti, Mr. M. R. Jayakar presiding.

Mr. Jayakar said the B.P.C.C. had offered two prizes—one of Rs. 50 for the best essay on female education, and another of Rs. 200 for the best portrait of Dadabhai. The first was won by Miss Ena Fernandez Velloz who had written her essay exceedingly well. The portrait painted by Mr. A. H. Trindade had won the prize of Rs. 200, although the speaker thought the amount was not adequate enough for such a fine portrait.

Mr. Jayakar then handed over the prizes to the winners.

DARED TO DREAM OF SWARAJ.

Mr. Jayakar said he did not want to make a long speech as he was tired. In 1906 Dadabhai had the courage to speak and dream of Swaraj. It was not then, as now, a common word in the vocabulary of every politician, but it existed only in the imagination of such patriots as Dadabhai. He created a great furore then by using that word Swaraj which had now become a commonplace of politics.

In conclusion Mr. Jayakar said it was an occasion for a prayer that Dadabhai's soul might rest in peace, and for a hope that he might once more incarnate in India to carry the message of Swaraj further. (Applause).

ADVICE TO MR. JAYAKAR.

Mr. Purshottamdas Tricumdas said, formerly, the Congress was working for a few more posts for Indians, but Dadabhai had a greater ideal than that, for he did not want a white bureaucracy to be replaced by a brown bureaucracy. Dadabhai wanted Indians to control their own destinies. The speaker then referred to the communal differences which had now come to the fore so much, and said if there were fanatics among the Muslims there were also fanatics among the Hindus. The Hindu Sabhas and similar other communal organisations were getting the upper hand of saner politics. That was a regrettable thing, and he warned Mr. Jayakar about it.

Mr. Jayakar said he did not want advice from his young friend, as he could give him advice for half-an-hour if necessary.

Mr. Purshottamdas said he was not giving advice, but he was merely referring to the matter.

Mr. Jayakar said this was an occasion when all controversies should disappear, and he asked his hearers whether it was proper or decent for Mr. Purshottamdas to refer to such controversial matters.

Mr. Purshottamdas said if Mr. Jayakar was so sensitive he could not help it. He regretted the heat unnecessarily displayed by the chair, and said it was not proper.

Mr. Jayakar appealed to the audience to say whether the present was a proper occasion for such things. (Cries of "Order, order.")

Mr. Purshottamdas said he would take his seat if the chairman did not want him to speak, but he maintained he was right.

Mr Jayakar said he did not want to hear such a thing further and he again appealed to the audience (and one person who always figures in such scenes responded by saying "order, order.")

Mr Jayakar said Mr. Purshottamdas must resume his seat, and he called upon Mr. Padbidri to speak, and Mr. Purshottamdas sat down.

OH FOR A DADABHAI!

Mr. R. S. Padbidri said that at such a juncture the need of a man like Dadabhai was most felt, particularly when so many hearts were unnecessarily estranged and when there was so much heat and ill-temper in their midst. They did not want so much uniformity at this moment, for that was impossible of attainment, even if it were a desirable end. What they wanted was charity, a sense of co-ordination and sympathy. Let them take the example of the Mahatma who without giving up his own principles, to which he always stuck, could still see the points of view of his opponents and that sympathetically.

Dr. M. B. Velker said Dadabhai gave them a clear lead after the Bengal partition and his clarion call of Swaraj gathered round his banner men of different parties and temperaments. They had gathered there that night not for a bitter controversy but for bringing together all parties, whatever might be their differences.

Mr. B. G. Kher also spoke eloquently about Dadabhai's services to the country.

TRIBUTES ALL ROUND.

THE MAN WHO UNFURLED FREEDOM'S BANNER.

Under the auspices of a number of associations a largely attended meeting of ladies and gentlemen was held at Marwadi Vidyalaya Hall on Saturday to celebrate the Dadabhai Jayanti, Kavi Nanalal presiding.

DADABHAI'S VISION.

Mr. P. A. Wadia said Dadabhai was simple in the first instance. Simplicity of life did not necessarily mean an exaggerated expression in the style of dress or in eating. The art of simplicity was the art of preserving the sense of balance in the values of life In the second place in the sphere of politics the faith, that won was not the readiness to coquette, nor opportunism that trimmed with the wind, but it was the vision that grasped the ideal and strove to transfigure the world into the image of the ideal. Dadabhai had the vision. He believed in the sense of justice of the British nation. By entering the British Parliament he tried to right the wrong of Indians and the value of his work in the House of Commons could not be underestimated to-day when the war had forced the pace of events and a nation had failed to realise that one had to give in order that it might receive. His propaganda was not confined to the limits of Great Britain, but it was a propaganda as wide as the civilised world itself. It had been said that trustworthiness and trustfulness were the two foundations on which alone an empire could be founded and maintained. Dadabhai believed in the trustworthiness and trustfulness of Great Britain, though the faith of a latter generation of Indians had been rudely shaken by the post-war atrocities of the Punjab, particularly when in the name of peace and order freedom was denied to the people of this country.

HIS LEGACY OF FAITH.

He had left behind him a tradition of great faith and it was for them to cherish that faith. He had a faith in the moral order of the universe that refused to perpetuate a wrong. National pride and self-righteousness might refuse to right a wrong as in the case of the resolution of the House of Lords after the Punjab episode and the recent report of the Currency Commission.

Although racial pride might not allow a nation to right a wrong, the speaker believed, propaganda through Geneva and America would ultimately lead to it. Humanity was not morally bankrupt and there were in every country souls ready to respond to an appeal of this kind—an appeal for sympathy and for moral appreciation in a struggle in God's own world.

UNFURLED BANNER OF SWARAJ.

Mrs. Avantikabai Gokhalay said there were many new parties now created and a great deal of difference had arisen over the interpretation of the word Swaraj. But at Calcutta it was Dadabhai who first unfurled the banner of Swaraj, when it was rank sedition to speak of Swaraj. He it was who made Indians realise that they were a 'poor' nation.

Mr. Lalit, Dr. R. N. Ranina and Mr. Radhakant Malaviya also spoke.

The chairman said the real secret of winning the love of his subjects was for the ruler to feel for them and to work for them and to do his duty towards them. As the people had their duty towards their king so had the king his duty to perform towards his subjects.

A PIONEER OF GIRL EDUCATION.

Mrs. Ratanbai Mehta in proposing a vote of thanks said it was Dadabhai who first introduced girls schools in the city and he was a pioneer of women's education. It was one to his efforts that the Parsi ladies were now foremost in point of education and took the lead in all public questions. She praised Mrs. Perinben Captain who was so worthily following in the footsteps of Dadabhai Naoroji.

A GREAT PROPHET.

WOMEN'S TRIBUTE.

The Gujarati Hindu Stree Mandal celebrated Dadabhai's Jayanti on Saturday at Girgaum, Lady Laxmibai Jagmohandas presiding.

Mr. Jayasukhlal Mehta said Dadabhai besides his many great qualities of head and heart was a great prophet; his was a many sided and active life. He instilled into the hearts of Indians the spirit of freedom, and the present awakening was in no small measure due to his pioneer efforts. He hoped the spirit which Dadabhai aroused in their hearts would never die.

Miss Navajbai Contractor said the presence of so many Hindu women at the meeting showed the universal respect in which Dadabhai was held by them all. If Dadabhai served anybody it was the poor whose cause was always at his heart.

CHILD WELFARE

CONFERENCE IN ENGLAND.

DR. SANDILAND'S REPORT.

Dr. J. E. Sandilands, Executive Health Officer, Bombay Municipality, who attended in the capacity of a delegate, the Fourth English Speaking Conference on Child Welfare held in England, has presented the following report to the Provincial Committee of the National Baby Week, Bombay Presidency:—

This Conference which I attended as the delegate of the Provincial Committee of the National Baby Week, Bombay Presidency, was held on July 5th to 7th and was followed on July 5th to 7th and was followed on July 8th by a garden party in the grounds of Bedford College at which Mrs. Kanetkar, the delegate of the Poona Seva Sadan Society, received her certificate from H.R.H. Prince Arther of Connaught. The Bombay Baby Week posters which you sent me, and which are much appreciated, were displayed with others at the Conference. The Baby Week and Poona Seva Sadan Reports were also placed on the Literature Stall for free distribution.

Among the principle subjects discussed were Midwifery in the Homes of the people, the Health of children from one to five years, Father craft, Publicity Methods and the treatment and prevention of Crippling Ailments in children.

PUBLICITY.

Lord Riddell, who is a newspaper proprietor, advocated a much more extensive use of the press for informing the public of the nature of the work done and of the facilities offered by such institutions as Infant Welfare Centres and Maternity Homes. He suggested that the necessary information suitably written, would provide acceptable copy for newspapers and be published free of charge.

At the same session, by request of the Committee of the Conference, a note was read on the publicity methods employed in the celebration of National Baby week in the Bombay Presidency.

In accordance with what would no doubt have been the wish of the many workers engaged in these celebrations, the leadership of Lady Wilson, Mrs. Cowasji Jehangir and Mr. Devadhar was specially acknowledged.

CRIPPLES.

A member of the staff of an Orthopaedic Hospital put forward a convincing plea for close co-operation between Infant Welfare Centres and Orthopaedic Hospitals or Departments. He pointed out that "the vast majority of crippling diseases" originated during infancy and very early childhood. Late treatment was described as an hard and costly task, whilst from early treatment it was claimed that results ten times as satisfactory could be obtained in one-tenth of the time and consequently at one-tenth of the cost. The inference drawn was that Infant Welfare Centres should include among their first duties that of the detecting the early signs of crippling or clippling diseases and of referring children affected to hospitals for immediate treatment.

No one familiar with the proper quarters of Bombay can have failed to notice little children growing up with bandy or knock kneed legs for nothing is being done and the necessity of securing immediate treatment for such cases should be impressed on Infant Welfare Centres.

FATHER CRAFT.

Interesting and suggestive papers were read on the role to be filled by the father in the family.

In one London Borough a "Fathers' Council" has been formed and meets regularly to hear and discuss papers on child Welfare and the domestic application of measures designed for the preservation of Health.

There is little doubt that a considerable impetus would be given to infant welfare and similar work if the interest of men were secured. On the other hand if they are left out and kept in ignorance of the real aims of such movements at the best apathy and at the worst hostility towards measures they are not told about are to be expected.

MIDWIFERY.

A number of papers were read on the confinement of mothers of the working classes in their homes on ante-natal work and on the role to be fulfilled by Maternity Homes.

The beginnings of the necessary provision exist in Bombay but much ground has still to be covered before voluntary and municipal efforts have attained the English standard of organisation and co-ordination among the institutions that can assist mothers before, during and after their confinement.

INFANT WELFARE CENTRES.

One of the features of the Conference was the stress laid on the necessity of extending supervision at Infant Welfare Centres to include children between the age of 12 months and the age at which they come under a system of medical inspection on entering school. This need has already been recognised and in some measure acted upon in Bombay, the provision made requiring only elaboration.

For demonstrating to the delegates the working of Infant Welfare Centres, those in the Royal Borough of Kensington were selected. The first of these centres was established in 1909 by a voluntary committee under my personal direction, the mothers being advised by one of my own Municipal Health Visitors. The remaining five co-ordinated by and working in close co-operation with the Municipal Health Department were all established during my term of office in Kensington prior to my transfer to Bombay.

The essence of the scheme was the education of mothers in the bringing up of healthy children, and from this starving point ante-natal care, arrangements for confinement and the care of the mother after confinement have naturally followed. The organisation adopted must depend on the capacity of the workers and the nature of institutions available in the District or City where infant welfare centres are established.

The National Baby Week Committee would it is suggested do well similarly to put education in the fore-front of the duties of an Infant Welfare Centre.

A mother taught with her first child can apply her knowledge to the second, later she can use it to help her married daughters and so the mother craft taught at Infant Welfare Centres can be and will be handed down from generation to generation. Such education is financially possible spreading in its effect and not to become unless it is provided by a special institution.

MILK SUPPLY.

The food which an infant requires can be provided by the mother or if she cannot nurse her baby it can ought to be provided by the father if he is earning an adequate wage. Any Society which sets out to relieve the father of this duty by supplying milk to his children tends to lower wages or to encourage parents to spend on themselves money that should be spent on their families.

The cost of supplying milk limits the number of infants that can be received and further the benefits of the money thus spent end with particular babies to whom the milk at a fraction only of the cost price, funds can be liberated for the care and teaching of many times the number of mothers, whilst the effect of teaching as has been pointed out is in no way limited to the child that is the object of the lesson.

It is also highly undesirable to bring about a state of affairs in which mothers tend to have no regard for Infant Welfare Centres except from the point of view of the amount of free milk that can be obtained from them.

If the National Baby Week Committee propose to follow the example set in Kensington, they will discourage the issue of milk at Infant Welfare Centres and in any case insist that none should be given at the expense of Voluntary funds under an effective system of inquiry into the income and circumstances of those who apply for it.

MARTIAL LAW IN SPAIN.

DEMAND FOR DRASTIC ACTION

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Madrid.—The Government has announced that in view of the recent events necessitating a drastic action it has requested the King's authority to proclaim Martial Law all over Spain and enforce suitable measures. The King on the advice of the Government has decided to leave Sansedastian immediately for Madrid.

All is quiet in Madrid.—Reuter.

The news from Madrid with regard to the proclamation of state of war is a sequel to the recent rumours, which, it is semi-officially declared, are alarmist and unfounded with regard to the disorders in Spain and serious discontent among the Spanish army officers who are reported to have called upon De Rivera to resign because he had issued a decree abolishing the system of promotion by seniority substituting it by promotion by merit.—Reuter.

SPANISH WITHDRAWAL FROM MOROCCO ?

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Paris.—The rumour that Spain is considering to withdraw from Morocco and also possibly to repudiate the Franco-Spanish Treaty of 1912 has led to expressions of apprehension in the press here.

The "Figaro" remarks in this connection that Britain has a special duty inasmuch as for twenty years she inspired conditions of the Spanish rule in Morocco and guaranteed the international contracts founded on them.—Reuter.

FAILURE OF PARLIAMENTARY REGIME.

RIVERA'S OPINION.

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Madrid.—In a long manifesto to the country Primo de Rivera expresses the opinion that the old parliamentary regime has proved a failure not only in Spain but also in other countries. He advocates the establishment of a supreme national assembly wherein all classes and interests will be justly balanced. He finally expresses the opinion that such a body will put an end to the intrigues and the loss of time.—Reuter.

INCESSANT RAIN IN BENGAL.

CALCUTTA, Sept. 4.

Reports from mofussil districts state that incessant rain is being experienced for the last two days. The whole town of Barisal has been inundated, the court and other buildings looking like small islands. Villages are suffering heavily. A message from Pabna report that several roads in the town are under water. A torrential rain has fallen at Chittagong. The sky is still cloudy and more rain is expected.—A.P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENT ELECT.

GAUHATI. Sept. 5.

At a meeting of the Reception Committee held to-day, Mr. Srinivasa Iyenger was elected as President of the 41st Indian National Congress to be held here.

Mr. Iyengar got ten votes, Mr. N. C. Kelkar, 3 Maulana Mazhrul Haq 2, Pandit Motilal Nehru 1, Mr. Bhagwandas 1 and Mr. Arabinda Ghos 1.—A.P.

CONGRESS PRESIDENTSHIP.

ANDHRA'S NOMINEE.

COCANADA, Sept. 4.

At the adjourned meeting of the Andhra Provincial Congress Committee, two names were proposed for the Presidentship of the Assam Congress. Eight voted for Mr. Srinivasa Iyengar and ten for Pandit Motilal Nehru.—A. P.

DEFENCE OF HANKOW.

REINFORCEMENTS POURING IN.

SHANGHAI, Sept. 4.

There is no confirmation hitherto of the reports that Wu.Pei-Fu has been wounded or is virtually a prisoner in the hands of his own officers. It seems that he is still directing the defence of Hankow against the advance of Canton "Reds" who, according to the Foreign official reports, captured Duchang on 3rd September after a long and fierce fighting in heavy rain and on boggy ground. Wu-Pei-Fu, it is reported, has declared martial law in Hankow and is commanding the Wuchang side of the river and is making every preparation in determined manner to defend Hanyang and Hankow where reinforcements are pouring in from north.—Reuter.

SITUATION IN CHINA

TWO HOURS' BATTLE IN HANKOW

LONDON, Sept. 5.

Shanghai.—A two hours' battle in which the British gunboat "Scarab" participated is reported in a Japanese telegram from Hankow stating that a Japanese vessel witnessed the "Scarab" exchanging fire on Thursday afternoon with the Southern troops 50 miles up the river from Hankow. A British official wireless message from Hankow says that yesterday morning We Pei-Fu's men were still holding Wuchang, so that if the foreign reports mentioned yesterday are correct the Reds must have been driven out. The latest development is report that Sun Chuan-fang, Miliary Governor of Shanghai who has hitherto been neutral, has mobilised his troops on the Kiangshunan border ready to occupy Changsha from which place the Southern troops have left to attack Wuchang.—Reuter.

"THE PRINCELY INDIA."

EDITOR ARRESTED AT GWALIOR.

DELHI, Sept. 5.

It is understood that Mr. P. Gopal Pillai, editor of "The Princely India" was arrested at Gwalior on the 1st of September. The charge is not yet known.—A.P.

FIVE STUDENTS ARRESTED IN CHITTAGONG.

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 4.

Five young men, four students of the Chittagong College and a local trader, were arrested to-day, under the Explosive Substances Act in connection with the finding of bombs in Noapara School. They were remanded to custody, bail being refused by the Sub-Divisional Magistrate.—A.P.

SWARAJIST VICTORY IN HOWRA.

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 4.

There was a Swarajist victory to-day in the Howra Municipal bye-election which was keenly contested by the Swarajist candidate Mr. Baroda Prosad Pyne, a leading vakil and Mr. Suranjana Dutt, an influential zamindar. Mr. Pyne secured 575 votes, his rival getting only 248 votes.—A.P.

"NOT A PRACTICAL PROPOSITION."

(Continued from page 10.)

bourhood. I am afraid that they also appear to have overlooked the fact that the great demand for land in 1920 and 1921 was due to the fictitious war prosperity of those years when there was a big boom in the business. The disposal of the whole area will take a very long time and the average price may not even come to half the figure assumed by my colleagues. The longer the period the larger is the accumulation of interest and other charges and all these factors are bound to upset any calculation of extra savings to be made from the completion of these blocks. I shall be quite happy if we could cover only the additional expenditure now to be incurred plus the interest and charges to the date of the final disposal of the land in question.

Block No. 2 is to be commenced if certain conditions are fulfilled. There is no data before this Committee available from the Neilson Committee to whom this Committee was referred to check the costs of departmental estimates and as this has not been done, I will not hazard any opinion on Block No. 2.

I agree with my colleagues that Block No. 7 should be abandoned. I however think that the estimate of Rs. 25 per yard is wrong. It will never fetch more than Rs. 15.

I would also like to point out that the method of looking at losses of this kind from the present value figures is entirely misleading. The losses will be the net outlay by the Government in the shape of capital, costs, interest and charges as they stand after crediting all realisations on particular dates in future, but not earlier than two years. I am afraid the losses will be much higher than my colleagues would like to make out on the basis of so-called present values and I would like the public to clearly understand that the ultimate cost of the tax-payers of this Presidency is going to be much larger than my colleagues would make it out. The figures of present value are entirely misleading. I believe that the correct calculation of such cost would depend upon a correct estimate of the period that is required before all the land is finally disposed of and it is very difficult to fix any period for the sale of the land which entirely depends on the improvement of trade and industry which is very uncertain now.

I am of opinion that the dredger "Sir George Lloyd" should be disposed of at once thereby saving further costs. Besides there is no work for this dredger.

I further say that the Department should only complete Blocks Nos. 8 and 1 which have been partly prepared by them.

The Development Department is no longer necessary now, should therefore be immediately abolished and such work as remains to be done be transferred to the Public Works Department.

I believe that the further prosecution of the whole scheme at any date is fraught with many dangers and is not financially sound.

(Signed) LALJI NARANJI.

Bombay, 20th August, 1926.

"SCANDALOUS INSINUATION."

SIR F. HOPKINSON'S REMARKS CONDEMNED.

A well attended meeting of the Police Courts Bar Association was held on Saturday afternoon at the Esplanade Court Bar Library, Mr. C.N. Kanuga presiding.

The chairman read a notice convening the meeting which was to consider in regard to the aspersions cast against the pleaders in the Back Bay Enquiry Committee proceedings.

The chairman in his opening remarks stated that they had all met that afternoon to record their emphatic protest and the strong disapprobation of the highly defamatory allegations and insinuations made against the pleaders as a class by Sir Fredrick Hopkinson and Sir Lawless Hepper during the course of the proceedings of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee. The occasion on which these allegations were made, he said, required particular mention. Mr. Nariman adversely criticised the working of the Development Department. Everybody knew how creditably he acquitted himself by giving his evidence, but those two gentlemen smarting under adverse criticism made by Mr. Nariman, made scandalous and unjustifiable allegations against Mr. Nariman in particular and against the pleaders in general. Mr. Nariman was quite competant to take care of himself and to answer the remarks made concerning him behind his back. They were concerned that day only with the allegations made against pleaders as a class. It was needless to say that the character of pleaders as a class in the past as well as in the present was and has been examplary and there was no justification whatsoever for the criticisms made against them and regarding their environments. It behoved them all, therefore, to seriously consider what steps to take to vindicate their reputation as a class to which they all had the honour to belong.

After full discussion the following resolution was unanimously passed:—

This meeting of the Bombay Police Courts Bar Association records its emphatic protest against the grossly offensive and defamatory allegations and insinuations made against the pleaders by Sir Fredrick Hopkinson, a member of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee and Sir Lawless Hepper, Development Director, in the course of the proceedings of the Committee held on the 24th August 1926.

This meeting is further of opinion that the said allegations and insinuations are scandalous, entirely false, irrelevent and uncalled for.

This meeting further authorises the chairman to said a copy of this resolution to the Government of India, Government of Bombay and to the chairman of the Back Bay Enquiry Committee.

"FUTURE OF INDIA."

(Continued from Previous Page.)

they were handicapped for want of physical training and elementary military training. In spite of this difficulty in their way the Indian cadets came up to the average of the British cadets in the second term.

Mr. Jinnah said, however, that what they wanted was not the average, but first class materials to come to the top of the other cadets. The system of public school training, he said, did not exist in other country in the world. There were no public schools in France or Canada or America. But in those countries the defect was made up by the lengthy course of three to four years. He therefore suggested to amend and modify the present system of Indian education with the co-operation of the educational authorities. He wanted both the boys and the parents to realise the present situation and take advantage of the ten vacancies which were thrown open. Whatever recommendations the Sandhurst Committee would make, he said, it would take some time. They had finished taking evidence. On the 22nd of October they would meet at Delhi and he had reason to believe that they would finish their report by the middle of November. The public will have a chance to judge for themselves the recommendations they will make.

CONSTITUTIONAL ADVANCE.

Another important point for the future of India, Mr. Jinnah said, was the constitutional advance or realisation of Home Rule and the fitness of the young Indians would mean how far they were ready to shoulder the responsibility for the defence of their country. America, he said, though was immune from danger of invasion or menace by any other country yet it had 12,000 officers fully trained and ready to march at any moment to the battlefield and prepare one to two million soldiers in the course of two or three months. The question of self-defence therefore India will have to tackle when she gets responsible Government. Referring again to the constitutional reform, Mr. Jinnah asked: "How are we going to succeed in getting further advance in the constitutional Government of the country?" On this question, he regretted that Indians had not played the game properly and therefore had to accept defeat owing to the communal disputes. The Government had only one formula, viz., "Royal Commission can be accelerated to examine the whole question of the Government of India provided responsible leaders co-operated with the Government." In a sentence it meant that Indians have to work the Reforms whether they are satisfied with them or not and their further demads would be investigated. Unfortunately on that point there have been divisions in the political parties in the country. Lord Birkenhead and Lord Reading asserted that formula because probably they knew the Indians' mentality and temperament that they would never cease quarrelling and would therefore never have further reforms. The result of the differences of opinion among leaders has been that in Central Provinces and in Bengal the Transferred Departments have been revoked. People were told by some leaders that they were going to destroy legislature, but Mr. Jinnah said they destroyed themselves. He (Mr. Jinnah) was the signatory of the Minority Report of the Muddiman Committee and he pointed out how defective the reforms were, but what benefit could be had by adopting the policy of wholesale destruction? There were many questions in the Assembly which required open discussion such as Indianisation of the army, constitutional advance, taxation, financial policy of the Government and railway administration where crores of rupees of this country were spent away. If the Assembly rejected the Government demand it was not always easy for the Governor-General to certify. He knew more than one bill rejected by the Assembly being dropped by the Government, but after the Swarajists' walk out the Assembly had to depend upon Government favour and mercy to pass popular measures. There were only two ways, Mr. Jinnah said, to get Swaraj and that was to make India strong and thus take charge of the mother country or to go by slow process. The slow process he admitted would not give India anything big, but it would enable her to make one hole here and another hole there and then to pull down the wall. Take the case of the Lee Commission, he said. It took away from India one crore and a half of rupees per year in recurrent charges, but while it took this it gave some concession to India in making Indianisation of the Civil Service by 50 per cent. in 15 years and 75 per cent. of Indianisation on the railways in fifteen years. He was also quite sure that the Sandhurst Committee would increase the number of Indian cadets from ten to something more and if India continued hammering and making a hole here and a hole there he was sure in the course of time they would capture the whole. In the High Court of Bombay there was only one Indian Judge some years ago and it was a great thing to be a judge then and now there were nearly half a dozen judges. He therefore submitted that India was making progress and India will make progress provided Indians took advantage of the opportunities before them.

POLICY OF OBSTRUCTION.

Mr. Jinnah said the policy of destruction and obstruction had failed and now it behoved them to be united and fight the Government. He deplored the Hindu-Muslim dissensions and said in politics the quetion of religion should be set aside. He personally considered himself a citizen of India, an Indian first and a Muslim afterwards. He deprecated the partisanship and urged all Indians to cultivate the true ideal of citizenship and not to run down a man because he was a Hindu or a Mahomedan, but to consider him as an Indian. He regretted deeply that there were so many parties in India, viz., Non-co-operation, Swarajists, Responsivists, Independents, Indian National Congress, Liberal and Independent Party under the Congress. "What are we fighting for and what is the dispute?" Mr. Jinnah asked. Only one, he replied, viz., "Are we or are we not going to use the constitution such as it is as instrument for our own purpose and in the meantime and fight for the rest?" The Indians he said had no organisation at present. The Muslim League of which he was the President had not even a few hundred rupees in its coffers and out of 70 million Muslims in India the largest number of membership has never reached more than 5,000, while the Congress had already 10,000 members out of 300 crores of population.

Mr. Jinnah then referred to the present leaders and said most of them were quacks. They were neither politicians nor statesmen. He hoped the people would revolt against these quack leaders and pulled them down. "Select your own men and elect your representatives, and show them no mercy", Mr. Jinnah said among applause.

The Chairman in thanking Mr. Jinnah for his learned lecture hoped that the Skeen Committee would make suitable recommendations in their report to give Indians a natural right to get military training and to hold firearms which only would give them self-possession and self control.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the Chairman.

ARRESTS FOLLOW DISCOVERY OF BOMBS.

CHITTAGONG, Sept. 5.

The Headmaster of Bisweswari School, on the ceiling of which some live bombs were stated to have been found last month, and three others were brought to Chittagong town, last night, in connection, it is alleged, with the discovery of the bombs. The number of arrests including those of yesterday now amounts to nine.—A. P.

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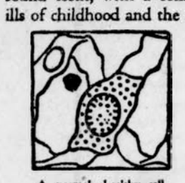

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TRIBUTE TO MR PATEL

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Sept. 2.

A well deserved and graceful tribute which left absolutely nothing to be desired was paid to-day by the outgoing Assembly to its first elected president, the Hon. Mr. V. J. Patel. Dewan Bahadur Rangachariar as Mr. Patel's deputy led the way. He had fought hard last session for this unique honour, but lost it by two votes because "chance and luck", he said, favoured his rival. He, while complimenting Mr. Patel did not go far enough.

This brought Sir Sivaswamy Iyer on to his fact and he paid his excellently phrased tribute of admiration for the striking ability with which Mr. Patel had conducted the work of the chair but he went further and deliberately gave a lead which the House readily responded to.

MORE TRIBUTES.

Sir Walter Willson paid equally a sincere tribute and assured that the European non-official group would vote for Mr. Patel next time. Mr. Venkatapatiraju in the absence of Mr. Jinnah extended similar assurance of support on behalf of the Independents. Nawab Sir Abul Qayum the leader of the Muslim parliamentary group, which he frankly confessed had acted in the House more out of order than in order, declared that on this question his group was unanimous. Muslims were fully struck with the ability, distinction, tact and impartiality with which Mr. Patel had done his work. He particularly mentioned how Mr. Patel's eye always caught the most appropriate speaker. Mr. Baptista on behalf of the Christian minority and Mr. Neogy for the back benchers and Mr. Dumasia speaking for the Parsee community joined in the tribute.

HOME MEMBER'S COMPLIMENTS.

Sir Alexander Muddiman too got up to place on the President's table his bunch of roses. He recalled from his experience in the chair that it was not a bed of roses and acknowledged the courtesy and consideration he received from the Chair as the Leader of the House, but stopped short there and asked the members to guess his feeling on the subject of Mr. Patel's return to the chair.

Mr. Patel's acknowledgement was most appropriate and dignified. He had not only considered it a solemn obligation to be impartial, but being an elected President he had to inspire members with the feeling that he was impartial. How much he succeeded in so doing was fully established from the chorus of congratulations that was heaped on him from all sides of the House as some members had made reference to his past when he was considered to be a stormy petrol of the Swaraj Party. Mr. Patel, asserted emphatically that he had come into the chair with a desire to prove to the British Government that if Indians were described as irresponsible and destructive critics of the existing system, they were so because they had not been entrusted with responsibility, and that the only way to fit them for responsible Government was to entrust them with the working of such a government.

LAND MARK IN CONSTITUTIONAL HISTORY

That Mr. Patel has proved to the hilt Indian fitness in this most responsible post in the country has made even the Home Member confess that the first elected President's work in the chair would go down as a landmark in constitutional history.

ASSAULT ON POONA SCHOOL GIRL

ACCUSED GETS JAIL

POONA, Sept 3.

Dhanavade, who was prosecuted in connexion with the assault on a Brahmin school girl, the other day, was sentenced, to-day, to nine months' rigorous imprisonment.

The District Magistrate, Mr. Fleming, remarked that he regretted that the law did not provide for whipping for this particular offence.—Free Press.

GAZETTE OF INDIA

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

Home Department:—Mr. J. F. Graham, I.C.S., reverts to the Bengal Government.

Foreign and Political Department:—The undermentioned officers are confirmed in the Political Department, Government of India:—Mr. F. Williamson, I.C.S., Rai Bahadur Bhai Lehna Singh, Capt. J. R. L. Bradshaw, Capt. I. W. Galbraith and Capt. C. C. L. Ryan.

Finance Department:—Mr. J. H. Brown has been posted as Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, Western Command and Baluchistan District. Mr. Brij Narayan has been posted as Deputy Controller of Military Accounts, Northern Command and Rawalpindi District.

Health Department:—The undermentioned officers are appointed temporarily to the Medical Research Department:—Capt. S. D. S. Greval to the Central Research Institute, Kasauli; Capt. W. J. Webster to the King Institute of Preventive Medicine, Guindy; and Capt. E. Kean to the Haffkine Institute, Parel.

The Railway Department Resolution gazettes the names of 65 commercial representatives who would form the general panel from which commercial representatives will be selected by the Government of India for individual investigations by the Rates Advisory Committee.

Labour Department:—Mr. A. G. Clow, I.C.S., officiates as Secretary to the Government of India, Labour Department, vice the Hon. Mr. A. H. Ley granted short leave.—A. P.

MR. K. B. JOSHI WITHDRAWS FROM CONTEST.

Mr. K. B. Joshi has issued the following manifesto:—

The public are aware that I had announced my candidature as a Responsivist for one of the seats in the Bombay Legislative Council for Bombay South at the next general election, but since then it has been represented to me by the leaders of the Responsive Cooperation Party, Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar, and other friends of the Party also that my candidature is likely to cause a division of support that is likely to be extended in favour of Dr. Velkar, who is a candidate on behalf of the Responsive Cooperation Party and a co-disciple with me of the late Lok. Tilak. In offering myself as a candidate, my main motive was that the interests which I have a right to specially represent in the Bombay Council, by reason of my long connection with Agriculture, commerce and industry, might be well protected in the Bombay Council during the regime of a Viceroy especially interested in their advancement. For many years I have devoted my special attention to the progress of agriculture, and I thought it would be a fitting occasion, during the next three years, to serve the said interest to the best of my power. But, while anxious to do so, I recognize that it is eminently desirable, in the interest of success of Responsive Cooperation, that I should not, however remotely, be instrumental in dividing the support which my friend Dr. Velkar, is likely to obtain and for this reason I have made up my mind to withdraw my candidature.

I must take this opportunity of saying that I am very thankful to all those who promise their support to me which was not inconsiderable. I do wish hereby to appeal to all my supporters to extend to my friend Dr. Velkar the same cordial support that they would have given to me if I had continued my candidature. I am very happy to be of use to the responsive Cooperation Party and the cause which they represent, by my withdrawal and I do hope that, eventually, success will come to Dr. Velkar. I take this opportunity of assuring the leaders of the Responsive Cooperation Party that I am always available, whenever occasion arises, for the service of the principle of Responsive Cooperation, and I do hope that my claims to represent the Party in the Bombay Council will be recognized when a suitable opportunity arises again.

K. B. JOSHI.

Bombay, 3rd September, 1926.

DR. VELKAR'S THANKS.

I have read the statement issued by my friend Mr. K. B Joshi and I thank him heartily for his kindness and generosity. I reciprocate his sentiments, and I have no doubt that, if he had been elected, he would have worthily represented the cause which he had at heart. I am thankful to Messrs. Jayakar and Kelkar for having induced Mr. Joshi to stand aside in my favour, and I have no doubt that, when an occasion arises again, Mr. Joshi will worthily occupy a high place in the fighting rank of the party in the Legislative Council as also elsewhere. I shall do my best to be of use to Mr. Joshi in his efforts to serve the public.

Berlin.—A notice is exhibited at the Munich Town Hall announcing the impending marriage of Ludendorff and lady doctor Mathilde von Kemnitz of Tutzing.—Reuter's Special.

MULLAJI SAHEB OF BOHRAS IN POONA

POONA, Sept. 3.

A warm reception was accorded to His Holiness Sayedna Sardar Taher Saifuddin Mullaji Saheb of Bohras on his arrival at Poona by a special train to-day. His Excellency the Governor of Bombay sent his car along with his A. D. C.'s and Mr. Moulvi, Oriental Translator, to receive him at the railway station. The station platform was well decorated and a large crowd was present. After presentations and the inspection of Muslim Boy Scouts the party went in procession to the bungalow of Mr. Ghulam Hussain Essaji where His Holiness will remain during his stay in Poona. Soon after his arrival at the bungalow he was again taken in procession to Jamatkhana in Rawiwar Peth where a big dinner was held in his honour.—A. P.

COBHAM TO ARRIVE IN CALCUTTA

SIMLA, Sept. 3.

A message from Port Darwin states that airman Cobham is preparing to arrive in Calcutta on the evening of the 9th and leave on the morning of the 10th for Delhi via Allahabad. He will leave Delhi on the morning of the 11th for Karachi via Bahawalpur and on the 12th he will leave Karachi for Bunder Abbas.—A. P.

Mr. Shambudayal Misra, a member of the Legislative Assembly, who has recently resigned from the Swaraj Party, corrects the statement in the Press that he attended any meeting of the Assembly after his resignation from the Party.—A. P.

Geneva.—The Conference which is investigating the United States reservations to the World Court Statutes has decided to appoint a Committee to draw up a draft report based on the opinions expressed at the Conference.—Reuter.

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